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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,952—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1893.

PRICE
THE INDIA RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraph Information, the Routes between Bombay and Poona, Routes of Northern, Central, Southern, and W. Indian Railways, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
P. & O. VALETTA	6949	1600	R. F. Briscoe	14th Jan.
P. & O. PENINSULAR	3843	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
P. & O. ARCHIN	3888	750	R. Sweet	28th "
P. & O. MALTA	3950	570	H. T. Weigheli	4th Feb.
P. & O. ORIENTAL	6343	1300	L. H. Meule	11th "
P. & O. PENINSULAR	3845	1400	A. C. Loggin	18th "
P. & O. VICTORIA	6288	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
P. & O. KHIVA	3420	500	H. T. Weigheli	4th March.
P. & O. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
P. & O. ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
			Tuesday 5 p.m.	
Str. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
			Saturday	
P. & O. SHANNON	4188	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
P. & O. ASSAM	3080	500	H. T. Weigheli	1st April.
P. & O. TAGUS	5345	1210	A. B. Daniell	8th "
P. & O. ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
			Tuesday 5 P.M.	
Str. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
			Saturday.	
P. & O. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
P. & O. KHIVA	3930	500	H. T. Weigheli	29th "
P. & O. VICTORIA	6288	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

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The Steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

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A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.

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8th February	22nd "	3rd May
22nd "	5th April	17th "

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For further particulars apply to
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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

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ORION	G. Wallnöfer	3,833	500	22nd Feb. "

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LYCIA 3139	McNay	23rd Feb. "

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ANCHOR LINE.
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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
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ARMENIA	3,385	W.C. Haynes	24th Janv.

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The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a Stewardess, and is fitted out with every convenience for Passengers.
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Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 13, 1892.

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 13th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
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FOR KARACHI DIRECT.
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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. KANGRA, 1,958 tons, on the 19th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on applicat on o the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th January, 1893. Agents.

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BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our Immediate Personal Supervision.

APPROVED WATCHES.
CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.
THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to
MARCKS AND CO. LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BATH REQUISITES.
GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.
NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.
Cash Rs. 14-8 or V.-P. P. Rs. 14-8
MADE TO ORDER.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED: CHEST—LENGTH.
CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.
Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P. P. Rs. 21 doz.
EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.
BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.
DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.
Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.
EXTRA LARGE, Rs. 10-8.
ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.
TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZORS, PERFUMES, &c.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—	
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.	"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.	BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.	TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 3-0 per lb.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.	TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
	CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.
N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some others firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public is requested to look for a facsimile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.
PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY
WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match, for Rs. 16.
Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match, for Rs. 16.
Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.
STAMPING AND EMBOSSING
From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.
ANY COLOUR.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Annas 8
PER 1,000 " .. .. Rs. 5 0
GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 " .. .. " 17 0
GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.
VISITING CARDS.
100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. " 5 0
Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.
We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.
To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.
SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.
BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.
MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.
REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND. Estimates and Samples free.
RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.
INVITAT

THEATRE.
SPECIAL FOR FAMILY.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
TO-DAY
As Supplementary to the Grand Hypnosomnambulistic
PROFESSOR DR. MELLINI
ASSISTED BY THE LADIES
MISS OLGA, MISS ADELE AND MADAME
ALBERTINE KLEINE
PROGRAMME:
PART I.
1. Somnambulistic Experiments, produced by Mesmerism.
2. Magnetism of Living Animals.
3. Clairvoyance, by Somnambulistic Ecstasis in Latargy.
4. Mesmerism at Distance from the Audience.
5. The Writing Medium or the Wonder of 19th Century.
6. The Prophet, produced by an Electro-magnetic Apparatus, acting by Ecstasis.
PART II.
1. Imitation of different Voices.
2. The Mysterious Passage.
3. Conversation with Inanimate objects.
4. Mysterious Spiritual Service.
5. Appearance and Disappearance of Natural Objects.
PART III.
1. Spiritualistic Cabinet or Science Inimitable (Rs. 500 a person can do it.)
2. The Spiritual Wandering medium.
3. The Spiritual Manacle.
4. Medium in chains (never before shown.)
ALL THE ABOVE EXPERIMENTS HAVE NEVER BEEN PERFORMED IN BOMBAY BEFORE.
Prices of Admission:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Dress Circle, Rs. 1-8; Stalls, 1; Pit As. 8; and Gallery As. 4. Children are Admitted at Half Price except Gallery.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.
Doors open at 2 p.m.; Commencing at 4 p.m.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.
THE CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE
WILL BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH JAN.,
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.
The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to take part:—
Mrs. GREENWAY, Mrs. STANLEY-SMITH, Mr. ANDERSON CHARLTON, Mr. F. ARTHUR, Mr. R. N. HANT, Herr SCHMUCK, Mr. BASIL SCOTT, and Dr. [illegible].
Reserved Tickets, Price Rs. 4, may now be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. [illegible] HULL via KARACHI, are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our signature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.
The steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.
After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 12th Jany. 1893. Agents.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

G. I. P RAILWAY.
THE Undersigned begs to notify that he is LEAVING for ENGLAND TO-DAY for a time, and that during his absence Mr. HENRY CONDER will act as AGENT of the Company in India, to whom all communications should be addressed.
G. A. BARNETT,
Bombay, 11th January, 1893. Agent.

NOTICE.
DURING my temporary ABSENCE from BOMBAY I have APPOINTED MY SON SALVATORE COLONNELLO and MY NEPHEW ANTONIO COLONNELLO as my REPRESENTATIVES. They will, therefore, sign for me.
C. COLONNELLO.
Bombay, 12th January 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.
LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES, BOMBAY.
NOTICE.
THE MEDICAL STOREKEEPER to Government, Bombay, invites SEALED TENDERS for SUPPLY of the undermentioned Articles for one Year, commencing from 1st April, 1893, and ending on the 31st March 1894, for the use of the Medical Store Department, Bombay:—
1.—Spirit of Wine.
2.—Beef buttock, free from bones and fat.
3.—Covering and dammering to cases and casks.
4.—Straw, Rice.
5.—Deadwood Cases.
6.—Country Medicines, &c.
7.—Mutton Suet.
2.—The forms for Tenders can be obtained on application to the Undersigned, and the Tenders for each class named above should be forwarded separately.
3.—Tenders, with samples of the articles to be supplied duly sealed and endorsed "Tender for ....." will be received on the 15th February, 1893, at 12 Noon precisely.
4.—No tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given and unless accompanied by the necessary earnest-money in Treasury Receipt, viz., 3 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.
5.—A security deposit on acceptance of each tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.
6.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.
J. PARKER, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Medical Storekeeper to Government.
Bombay, 12th January, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of TILACKER MOORARJEE POONJA, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
NATHOO MOORARJEE and JIWANDASS NARAINJEE, the Executors named in the Will of the deceased ..... Petitioners.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 22nd Day of December, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.
W. LANE,
The 22nd Day of December, 1892.
Mr. KASHINATH JANARDAN MANTRI,
Petitioners' Attorney.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office in time for despatch of Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy .....Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
TELEPHONES
The Company's Telephones being the Master Patents of Bell, Edison, Gower, Blake, &c., are the very best Instruments extant, and are the same as are in use in nearly all the large Cities and Towns in England and America. They are of the best English make and will give greater satisfaction and be found more economical than cheap instruments of Foreign or Continental manufacture which for all practical purposes are generally useless.
Estimates furnished and the erection of Installations carried out.
Terms on application.
CATALOGUES POST FREE.
S[illegible] & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
[illegible]TION CERTIFICATES.
[illegible]d Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses [illegible]ion Sale, Rs. 25 per lot. [illegible]ination or Horses bought and sold, Rate, Up-country [illegible]stons towards buying and [illegible]ding of horses [illegible] attention. Horse broken in single and double [illegible] the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. [illegible]oeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GAIETY THEATRE.
11TH WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
REPETITION OF
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.
MONDAY, JANUARY 16TH,
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE OF THE PANTOMIME
"ALADDIN,"
Doors open at 6 p.m. Commence at 5-30 p.m.
No Evening Performance this Night.
Performance of the Pantomime also on
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY at 8 P.M.
Children Half Price to all parts of the House.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 19th,
(FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.)
AUDRAN'S GREAT OPERA
"OLIVETTE."
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 5-30 p.m. Commence at 8 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The proper way to drink the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.
Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—H. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY

CROFT, MODY & Co.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS TO HAND.
GONZALES BYASS & Co.'s
GENUINE RICH SHERRY.
Per Dozen Quarts .....Rs. 36
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS'
GENUINE BURGUNDY, BEAUNE.
Per Dozen Quarts .....Rs. 30
Per Dozen Pints .....Rs. 16
BARKHAUSEN & CIE.'S
GENUINE CLARET, ST. ESTEPHE.
Per Dozen Quarts .....Rs. 22
Per Dozen Pints .....Rs. 12
Special Reduced Rates given to Clubs, Messes, and other Large Buyers.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET (opposite the Bombay Bank:)
OR
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
RETAIL AGENTS,
33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

WANTED.
WANTED,
FOR the Poona Cantonment Committee, an EXECUTIVE OFFICER, to be under the direct control of the Secretary, and to assist that officer in the supervision of Conservancy Accounts and General Administration of the Cantonment.
He must be a man of active and business habits, able to ride, thoroughly acquainted with accounts and the usual routine of an office, and the principles of Sanitation.
Pay Rs. 300 per mensem, with an allowance of Rs. 25, per mensem, as carriage allowance.
Pay, subject to approved service, to rise by yearly increments of Rs. 20, to a maximum salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.
Intending applicants should forward with their testimonials in original (which will be returned) a certificate of birth, duly authenticated by a Magistrate.
The successful candidate will be required to give security to the extent of Rs. 2,000, which security will have to be of the class mentioned in Section 20, New Cantonment Code, published in General Orders of the Government of India, No. 534, dated 1st July, 1892.
Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th February, 1893.
The selected candidate will be required to take up his duties on the 1st April, 1893.
E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.
Poona, 26th December, 1892.

TREEPOORAH BHOYROBBY
RUSHAYON
IS really a "DYING MAN'S GOLD DROP" for the Radical Cure of Spleen, Enlargement, Liver, Jaundice, Ague, Malarious Fever, and any other obstinate [illegible] standing.
It has been found of Wonderful Efficacy in every case.
Price Rs. 1-8 Per Phial.
WITHOUT A TRACE OF MERCURY.
A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.
L. MITTER,
11-2, Bazbazar Street, Calcutta.
May also be had of BABOO BORODA PERSAD BOSE, B.A., Sub-Editor, Bunjo Neebasu Press, Calcutta, Bara Nussee Ghosee St.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.
THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—
PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, St. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.
In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.
ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*See article of the Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 6 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.
BANK OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-Year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of 10 Per Cent. Per Annum, (Free from Income-Tax) will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 23rd inst., to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1892.
By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th January, 1893.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 13th, to FRIDAY, the 27th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th January, 1893.

EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.
A GENERAL MEETING of this ASSOCIATION will be held on MONDAY, the 16th January, 1893, at 5 p.m., in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, Bombay.
J. F. BEVAN,
Honorary Secretary, E. C. S. Association.
Bombay, 9th January, 1893.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATION IN LOCAL SUBURBAN TRAINS.
ON and after the 16th instant, a SEMI-FAST UP LOCAL TRAIN will LEAVE BANDRA at 9-50 and ARRIVE at CHURCHGATE at 10-21 on Week Days only in place of the present Local Train leaving Bandra 9-48 and arriving Church Gate at 10-33.
This will necessitate slight alterations in the Timings of 3 preceding Up Local Trains; the Revised Timings of which at Principal Stations are given below:—

	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Virar ..... Dep.	...	7 45	...
Andheri ..... "	...	9 2	9 21
Bandra ..... "	9 15	9 20	9 39
Church Gate ..... Arr.	9 53	10 8	10 15

For Detailed Timings at Intermediate Stations see notice exhibited at Stations.
C. CROMMELIN,
For General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11th January, 1893.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account and in anticipation of, a Dividend of Rs. 25 0 0 per share of Rs. 500 0 0 paid up,
Rs. 12 8 0 " " Rs. 250 0 0 "
Rs. 6 4 0 " " Rs. 125 0 0 "
Rs. 3 2 0 " " Rs. 62 8 0 "
Rs. 1 9 0 " " Rs. 31 4 0 "
for the half-year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st JANUARY, 1893, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names ARE on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, January 2, 1893.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend), as Rs. 7-8-0 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st January, 1893, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 2, 1893.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend), of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st January, 1893, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 2, 1893.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share of Rs. 500 paid up, and Rs. 12-8 per Share of Rs. 250 paid up, for the half-year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st January, 1893, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January 2, 1893.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st January, 1893, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January 2, 1893.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.
THE TRUSTEES of the PORT of KURRACHEE are prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY of IRON WORK, HYDRAULIC MACHINERY, Mooring appliances, and permanent way material, required for extending the Ship Wharf at Keamari by four berths of 450 feet each.
The approximate quantities are as follows, viz:—
CONTRACT NO. 1.
569 tons 5" and 6" Ingot Iron Piles.
147 tons cast Iron Pile Screws and Caps.
564 tons Wrot-iron bracings, caps, chps, bolts, nuts, &c.
CONTRACT NO. 2.
236 tons Wrot iron compound girders.
470 tons Steel joists.
84 tons Bolts, Straps, &c.
CONTRACT NO. 3.
Twenty 35 cwt Hydraulic Cranes with Piping.
CONTRACT NO. 4.
One 12 ton Hydraulic Crane.
CONTRACT NO. 5.—Mooring Appliances.
8 Mushroom Anchors.
5 Pear ton Buoys.
30 Fathoms 21 inch Stud chain.
16 Cast iron Bollards.
CONTRACT NO. 6
1009 tons Bissemer steel Vignoles rails, 75 lbs to the yard.
CONTRACT NO 7
3896 Pairs steel fish plates for 75 lbs rails, weight 652 tons.
CONTRACT NO. 8
21,000 Fishbolts and nuts for fish plates, weight 197 tons
CONTRACT NO. 9
93,000 Dog spikes, weight 281 tons
CONTRACT NO 10
150 Sets Points and built-up Crossings, gauge 5' 6"
Printed drawings, conditions, specifications, and forms of Tender may be obtained on payment from the Port Engineer, Karachi.
A Charge, which will not be returned, will be made for the drawings and specifications as follows:—
For Contracts Nos. 1 and 2, Rs. 40 each.
Others ..... " 5 "
Sealed Tenders addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, must reach the Board's Office by noon of Tuesday, the 14th March 1893.
The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By Order,
D. MORRIS, M. INST. C. E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.
Manora, Karachi, 6th January, 1893.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.
A GENTLEMAN, whose son is at Quernmore House School, Bromley, Kent, can highly recommend the school. It is situated in a most healthy locality and has every facility for educating boys from 7 to 17 years of age. The Elementary School for Young Boys is under experienced Ladies, assisted by some of the Masters. The Junior and Senior Boys are separate, living with different House-Masters, and all enjoy exceptional Home Comforts. Boys prepared for Public Schools, Army, Navy and the Indian Civil Services under a large Staff of Experienced Masters, of whom seven are Graduates. If desired Boys can spend Holidays with Head Master. For list of recent Successes and Prospectus apply to R. N. HODGES, Esq., Lucknow, Oudh.
References in India: Rev. C. H. L. WRIGHT, M. A., Chaplain, Secunderabad, Deccan; BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. C. GROSE, Medical Staff, Dalhousie, Punjab; COLONEL H. HUGHES-HALLETT, Jubbulpore, C. I.; and R. N. HODGES, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief L. & R. B. B. Railway, Lucknow.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
235, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHURCHGATE, BOMBAY.
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in such ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take th's opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and attention I am dance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her kindness. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Lady of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Broulle, 1st March, 1891.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have Medicines and every requisite forwarded to any part of India, Burmah or Ceylon on receipt of remittance.
Postal Address—[illegible]

LAYS OF THE LAW—[illegible]
HIGH COURT PLEADING CARDS [illegible]
of various colours. Green Paper [illegible]
Gazette" Office.

DAWSON'S BOOTS
NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT
THIS TRADE MARK
STAMPED ON THE SOLES.
JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

THE WHISKY OF THE DAY!
WILLIAM, TEACHER & SONS'
"HIGHLAND CREAM."
EIGHT YEARS OLD. GUARANTEED.
OBTAINABLE OF ALL DEALERS AND AT ALL RAILWAY STATIONS FROM AND INCLUDING "VICTORIA TERMINUS." Ask your Wine Merchant for William, Teacher & Sons' "HIGHLAND CREAM," and if you cannot get it write to the Sole Agents, who will give you the address of the nearest Merchant who has it.
C. E. PHILLIMORE & Co., BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scarvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and irritable; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, irritability, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.
Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.
MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.
FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT).
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S Cod has not only [illegible] but taken readily, and with marked benefit."
JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the vapid and exhausted character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."
DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is [illegible] a special favourite of the Doctor's peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have noted marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."
FOR SALE,
SNOW FLAKE KEROSENE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment of Fuel Rovers, [illegible]
[illegible] and Genuine quotations will be submitted on [illegible]
[illegible] & Co., Agents for the Proprietors, Bombay.
NONE GENUINE.
[illegible]BER, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BANKS.
COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PROVIDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 ½ p. a. on month's awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOAT

BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,000	200	all	20	270
40,000	200	all	9 per ct.	340
10,000	200	all	9 per ct.	
100,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	110
60,000	400	320	7 pr. ct.	420
30,000	625	625	5 pr. ct.	150
50,000	6125	all	41	51
40,000	625	6125	6 pr. ct.	197
50,000	410	all	6 pr. ct.	N.
...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divi-dend.	
[1,000	200	200	10	270	
[7,500	50	150	7½	185	
500	50	50	12	40	
4,000	100	100	10	94	
6,625	200	200	15	42	
1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom	
600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100	
1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,225	
500	375	625	67½	1095	
1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82	
600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	530	
1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865	
1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15	
1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	385	
1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	150	
500	100	70	...	70 nom	
5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	154	
1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102	
4,000	200	175	div 22½	300	
500	500	300	30	190	
3,500	100	100	Nil.	3½	
2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	35	
1,000	100	100		90	
1,000	100	100		87	
1,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	35	
5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180	
5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15	
4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75	
6,000	1,000	1,000	20	440	
250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350	
2,500	100	100	...	20	
1,000	100	100	9	6	
4,000	700	700		(3)	
800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	910	
5,688	100	100	50	4574	
1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	425	
1,000	1,000	1,000	50	750	
2,000	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625	
1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400	
2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145	
875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	670	
700	500	500	40	600	
1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	670	
700	1,000	1,000	...	1,100	
300	500	500	...	500	
900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,100	
1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	95	
3,125	400	100	Rs. 40	435	
1,000	250	all	Rs. 124	500	
1,200	500	500	Rs. 50	570	
4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	117½	
100	500	50	Rs.25dv.1	370	
500	500	75	20	560	
500	500	500	20	560	
100	1,000	100	25	1,375x	
4,000	2,000	750	35	500 w	
1,200	250	250	35	210	
1,000	125	125	75	2374	
375	200	all	...	375	
...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	9401	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

		guar.		
G. I.P.R. Consoli dated	...	4100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
Bombay ...	...				
B.B.&C.I.R. ow	215			do.	
Shares ...	...	6 p.		do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	500	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance ...	1,000	00	all	Rs. 20	160
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345		100	5	80
Bellasy S & W Co, Ld. (Bellasy) ...	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay Unit-ed ...	900	1,000	1,000	25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ...	800	500	500	20	375
Bombay Ne-edle Manfg. Co., Ld. ...	500	1,000	1,000	...	950nom.
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	40	1,000
China Mills Co. Ld. ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills ...	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	725
Colaba Land & Mill ...	4,000	700	700		(3)
Currie Mills ...	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	910
Dawn Mills Co., Ld. ...	5,688	100	100	50	4574
David Mill ...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	425
Do. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	750
Empress ...	2,000	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Framjee Petit ...	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Gordon Mills ...	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hamam ...	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	670
Hingangha Mill ...	700	500	500	40	600
Ibrahim ...	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	670
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,100
Imperial ...	300	500	500	...	500
Indore Manfg. ...	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,100
Jam ...	3,125	400	100	40 pr. ct.	435
Jamsetjee ...	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Jubilee Mills ...	600	500	500	Nil	500
Jamshed Manufacturing Co. ...	1,800	250	250	124	213
Jayaji Rajee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	240
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. ...	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x3
Kaiser-i-Hind ...	7,500	100	100	7	65
Kalyanji Mavji & Co. ...	1,000	100	100		99
Kamatha ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	665
Kesavji Naik ...	4,000	100	100	9	197
Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	867½
Madras Units ...	350	1,000	1,000	300	2,350
Mahalaxmi ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Maneckji Petit Mills (Gulbarga) ...	2,400	300	300	18 pr. ct.	410
Manockjee & Co. ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,475
Manugon ...	5,000	1,	250	6	125
Meraj Spinning Co., Ld. ...	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850 xd.
Maharaja Mills ...	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Mazagon ...	7,779	100	100	Nil.	130
National ...	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	520
Oriental ...	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	455
Presidency Mills Co. (1.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,195
Oman Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,075
Sassoon ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,450
Shalapore Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	510
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Maharatta ...	1,312	250	250	124	300
Sun Mills ...	1,200	250	250	124	250
Surat of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mill ...	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	450
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Varsha Manufacturing Co., Ld. ...	900	50	900	15	500
Victoria Mills ...	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	655
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	780
Union Mills, Ld. ...	400	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	Rs. 1
Akbar ...	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,300
Albert Gunning ...	100	500	all		(45)
Allen & Co. ...	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	950xd
Anglo-Vernacular ...	200	600	600		200
Apollo ...	750	0,0	0,0		300
Bombay ...	107	00,0	1,000	Nil.	40	122
Bhow nagger City Press & Manuf Co. Ld. ...	550	250	250	55	324 pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton Broila Cawn ...	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10		120
Bombay Gazette Co. Ld. ...	600	200	200	16		220
Bombay Printing Co. Ld. ...	600	200	all		20	300 w.d
Colaba ...	500	1,850	1,850	20	300	w.d
Education Soc. Press ...	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd		1,385
English Printing and Manfg. ...	400	253	...			131
Fort ...	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35		875
Friend ...	300	300	all		100	150
Harvey and Saldanha ...	450	500	50		50	475x 127½
Himabhai Press ...	750	400	all		50	515
Hirjee & Co. ...	240	450	337		337	337½
Kaiser-i-Hind Cotton Gning and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500			85
Kerr and Co. ...	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.		95
Mahomedi Co. ...	3,125	400	100	Rs. 40		435
Mammar ...	1,000	250	all	Rs. 124		500
New Egerton ...	1,200	500	500	Rs. 50		570
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1		117½
Prince of Wales ...	100	500	50	Rs25dv.1		370
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	500	75		20	560
Samachar ...	500	500	500		20	560
Sind and Punjab Co. ...	100	1,000	100		25	1,375x
Sind ...	400	2,000	750		35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250		35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld. ...	375	200	all		...	75	2374
Volkart ...	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100		9401

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ...	Rs.	16-5
Napoleons ...	"	220
Mexican Dollars ...	"	222
Five Franc Pieces Gold ...	"	318
Bar Silver ...	"	58-8
Gold Leaf ...	"	20
Bar Gold, English ...	"	25-2
Bar Gold, Australian ...	"	25-12
Bar Bombay ...	"	25-12
Bar Pekin ...	"	25-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent ...	103 13-16
Four-and-a-half per cent. ...	100nom.
Municipal 5 percent. Debentures Loans ...	118
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872 ...	nom.
City of Paris Loan ...	nom.
Port Trust Bonds ...	104½
Zoo Loan ...	103

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks ...	On demand ...	1s. 2 11-16 d.
Do. ...	Telegraphic ...	1s. 2 23-32 d.
Do. ...	4 Months' sight ...	1s. 2 7-16 d.
Do. ...	4 Do. ...	do. ... 1s. 2 29-32 d.
Do. ...	6 Do. ...	do. ... 1s. 2 27-32 d.
Do. ...	6 Do. ...	do. ... 1s. 2 27-32 d.
Paris Credit ...	3 Do. ...	do. ... 1s. 2 31-32 d.
Do. ...	6 Do. ...	do. ... 1s. 2 31-32 d.
Do. ...	4 Do. ...	do. ... 1s. 2 1 d.
Documents ...	3 Do. ...	do. ... 1s. 3 5-16 d.
Do. ...	4 Do. ...	do. ... 1s. 3 5-16 d.
Do. ...	3 Do. ...	do. ... 1s. 3 6 d.
Do. ...	6 Do. ...	do. ... 1s. 3 6 d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100 3-32
Do. ...	60 days' ...	do. ... 99 3-8
Do. ...	At sight ...	101 1-16
Madras ...	30 days' ...	do. ... 100
Do. ...	60 days' ...	do. ... 100

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Sold from January 1st, 1893, to Jan. 7, 1893. ...	12,719,930
Intended to be remitted from Jan. 8, 1893 ...	4,850,100
Sold from April 1, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1892 ...	17,000,000
Intended to be remitted during 1892-93 ...	
Sold from April 1, 1892, to Jan. 7, 1893. ...	12,719,930
Intended to be remitted from Jan. 8, 1893 ...	4,850,100

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Miss Jessie Ackermann's meeting for Children, Mowjee School, 4-30 p.m.

The Anjuman-e-Eisat-e-Farsi, New High School, Fort, 5 p. m.

Seaforde Land Improvement Company, 5 p.m.

Aryan Social Union Lecture, People's Free Reading, 8-30 p. m.

Miss Jessie Ackermann's Address to Members Y. W. C. A., at Apollo Bunder, Y. M. C. A. Room, 8-30 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, the Willard Opera Company, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th.—Ebro (s), from Hull; Balduino (s), put back from sea. Yesterday.—Romola (s), from Batoum; and Verar (s), Blyth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday.—Khandalla (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Niagara (s), Antwerp; Arcoa (s), Zanzibar; Elwick (s), London, &c.; D. Balduino (s), Genoa, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—All mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3-30 p. m., to-day, the 14th instant.

PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.—The Prabhu Social Samaj will hold their annual soiree, at 5 p. m., to-morrow (Sunday), at the residence of Mr. Raghunandan Nanu Narayan Kothare, at Palow Road, Girgaum.

MELLIN'S FOOD.—Mellin's Food Company, through their local agents, have issued a sheet almanac with an excellent likeness of a native woman and two children in the middle. It is ornamental as well as useful.

SCHOOL TREAT.—The school treat, Christmas tree, and distribution of prizes to the children of the B. B. and C. I. Railway's Parel Day School, will come off to-day. Col. W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., C.I.E., will preside, and Mrs. Bisset will distribute the prizes.

HIGH MASS AT ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, JUVEM.—To-morrow there will be a solemn high mass in honor of the Seven Dolours of the B. V. Mary. The High Mass followed by sermon and benediction of the most blessed Sacrament will commence at 9 a.m. The St. Paul's Band, of Bandora, will be in attendance.

PROFESSOR MELLINI AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that a grand afternoon performance will be given to-day, by Professor Mellini, especially for families. Hitherto Prof. Mellini has scored well, so there is every reason to anticipate that the performance this afternoon will be a success.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—There will be a short ride to-morrow morning. Members will meet at the Bandstand at 6-15, orat the Parsee Statue, at 6-45. Two members of the club start this morning on a ride to Hyderabad (Deccan), they are both mounted on Front-driven Safeties of the crypto-pattern, and will ride about fifty miles a day.

BAI HEERABAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary, situated at Tardeo, during the month of December last, was 1,369, of which number 379 were new admissions. The number of males was 947, females 172, and children 250. The number of Hindoos 861, Mahomedans 250, Parsees 137, and Christians 111.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Victoria Gardens, this evenings, at 5 o'clock the following programme :—

Lancers ...	Indiana ... Liddell
Valse ...	My Pet ... Hucalossi
Overture ...	Son and Stranger ... Mendelssohn
Fantasia ...	Stradella ... Flotow
Polka ...	The Deep Blue Sea ... Brewer
Galop ...	From top of Tower ... Zikoff

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.

A COLD-BLOODED AND BRUTAL MURDER.

IMPERATRIX vs. RAMDAYA WALAD DAMA.

THE prisoner in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. A. Steward, Sessions Judge of Khandeish, who, by a December last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Vasudeo Gopal appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of murder before the Sessions Judge. The facts of the case were narrated by Bhanki, the wife of the deceased Narayen. The motive for the crime was clear. The accused wished to put deceased out of the way that his intercourse with Bhanki might be free and unrestrained. The medical evidence showed that not only was the throat of the deceased cut but that the accused inflicted two other wounds, one a superficial cut on the chin, the other a severe contused one on the shoulder. No doubt these wounds were caused by the accused not being able to get at the throat of the deceased in the dark; and it was probable the latter struggled, and that his death was caused before he could get his hands up to protect himself. The Sessions Judge could see no extenuating circumstances in the case. He said it was a cold-blooded and brutal murder, the motive being lust. The evidence of Bhanki showed that she was sleeping in her hut with her husband, the deceased; and their three children were sleeping between them. There was moonlight, and the light came into the hut. She was awoke by her husband struggling. On looking up, she saw the accused kneeling on her husband's chest, gagging him with his hand. The accused had something in his hand, and he moved his hand several times across the deceased's throat. She then cried out that the accused had cut the throat of her husband. Accused then told her to keep quiet, or else he said he would cut her throat; and he then ran away. A short time after, she heard the death rattle, and saw that her husband was dead. People came out from their huts. Accused was a distant relation of her husband. She had once eloped with him, but was taken back by her husband; and his relations. Accused then said to her husband that he would cut his throat. She had attempted to commit suicide about five months before her husband's death, because her husband used to beat and ill-treat her. The Sessions Judge sentenced the accused to death.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the appeal, said the prisoner pleaded guilty in the Sessions Court and had admitted his guilt in this Court. Their Lordships had no extenuating circumstances justifying a commutation of the sentence. The appeal was therefore dismissed, and the sentence of death confirmed.

A BOMBAY ELOPEMENT CASE.

The *News of Ceylon* of Jan. 3, says. The s. s. Lady Havelock arrived this morning from round the island south-about bringing Mr. A. R. Kershaw, who was arrested on board the Patna at Trincomalie, being wanted by the Bombay police in consequence of his elopement with a Mrs. Herst. Mr. Kershaw arrived in Colombo a week ago from Bombay, and proceeded to Galle, where he took a passage for India by the s. s. Patna, but he was arrested at Trincomalie, and brought back to Colombo in charge of a sergeant and a constable. On the arrival of the Lady Havelock Chief Inspector Trevena boarded her and brought the prisoner ashore, and took him to the Maradana station, and thence to the police court at 10-30 a. m., where he was remanded to Hultsdorf jail. Mr. Kershaw when he left Bombay travelled under the name of Mr. Vansameran as far as Colombo, while from Galle he travelled as Count De Luna. He was seen by Mrs. Herst at the station, and at the court-house, where they had a short conversation. Mrs. Herst is at present staying at the Lake View Hotel. Mr. Kershaw will be sent back to Bombay on Thursday by the s. s. Formosa in charge of Constable Sloane of Bombay, who arrived here by the Thames on Sunday. Mr. Chief Inspector Trevena, accompanied by acting Inspector Sloane, of the Bombay police, produced in the police court to-day, before Mr. A. S. Pazden, the Police Magistrate, a Mr. Leslie Kershaw, *alias* Vansameran, *alias* Count Gaspard de Luna, who stands charged with enticing a married woman to leave her husband and accompany him, and with committing adultery, offences punishable under sections 497 and 498 of the Indian Penal Code. It appears that the offender, who is a resident of Bombay, enticed an European lady named Mrs. Herst, the wife of the Superintendent of the Accountant-General's Office, Bombay, the immediate superior of the fugitive, to abscond with him. Mr. Pagden held an inquiry in chambers to-day, and the fugitive was remanded to the Hultsdorf jail until to-morrow. The prisoner is said to be a Parsee, but wears European costume, and is a young man of about 25 years of age.

CLIMATE *VS.* SCIENCE.

THAT the climate of India is a particularly enervating and trying one is a statement that unfortunately admits of no argument. In consequence of these conditions the different organs of the body perform their functions in a sluggish manner, the blood becomes impure and the system, thus upset and more or less debilitated, is an easy prey to the many lurking diseases.

The organs most affected by the conditions of life in India are the liver and the kidneys, between which so close a sympathy exists that an affection or derangement of one is almost immediately followed by a like affection of the other. Hence arises the necessity of keeping both of these important organs always in order, and thus, in a like manner, is due the wonderful success that has followed the use of Warner's "Safe" Cure in all tropical countries. That remarkable preparation acts alike on the liver and on the kidneys, stimulates both to perform their several functions in a thorough manner, tones up the system, purifies the blood, and leaves health and happiness where it found assitude, suffering, and disease.

Jabalpur, April 29th, 1889.

Please send V.P.P. one bottle Warner's "Safe" Cure. I have tried it before, and found it very effective in derangement of the kidneys.

M. PETERS, Colonel.

Agra, July 9th, 1893.

I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacious properties of Warner's "Safe" Cure as a blood purifier and its energising effects on the whole debilitated system. Of its particular action upon the kidneys I cannot say too much. After suffering for over five years I was induced to give the "Safe" Cure a trial, and before I had finished the second bottle I was struck with the beneficial results already noticeable, prejudiced though I have ever been against the use of patent remedies in any form.

Mrs. H. T. COCKEY.

Warner's "Safe" Cure can be obtained of all Chemists and at the Bazars, or of Kemp and Co., 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE financial result of the kheddah operations at Desoa for the year show a net gain to Government of nearly sixteen thousand rupees.

THE weather in Calcutta is said to be warming up already, for the rain that has threatened for days has done no better than threaten and the clouds have disappeared. Here in the North-West we are living in Margate, with sunshine thrown in.

MR. MERK is now on a visit to Bulandkhel, and satisfactory reports continue to be received from him of the settling down of the tribes. The freebooter Chibai, who recently gave so much trouble, now professes the utmost friendliness towards the British Government.

IT is probable that the proposal of the Calcutta Port Commissioners to apply interest to capital for the period ending the 1st of November, 1892, will receive the sanction of the Government of India.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING seems to be working hard in America just now. He has written a Bombay fairy story for the January number of the *St. Nicholas* magazine. The "Potted Princess" is the name he has given the tale. It is a tale of two children, one called Punch, the other of course, Judy.

AT a recent meeting of the Bengal Provincial Conference that body passed a resolution expressive of its profound disappointment and regret at the action taken by Government in the matter of the admission of natives as Volunteers, and of the hope that orders may be modified so as to admit of "native gentlemen being enlisted as Volunteers and being given the privilege of defending their hearths and homes as well as the rights of their Sovereign should occasion arise."

AN expression of the appreciation of the Governor-General in Council has been conveyed to Sir William Lockhart for his excellent conduct of the operations of the Isazai Field Force. The good service rendered by the officers who have been brought to notice in his report, and the soldierly spirit displayed by all ranks being also acknowledged by Government. The Commander-in-Chief's recommendation that this expedition should be entered as war service in the records of all the officers who took part in it, has been sanctioned. As there was no enemy and no war, remarks the *Pioneer*, this is not very logical, but it would of course be hard on Sir William Lockhart and the men he led to Baio were the expedition not to count for service. It is no fault of theirs that they were sent to fight an imaginary enemy and storm a deserted fort. The blame lies with those who do their best to cover our officers and soldiers with ridicule by sending them on such a wild-goose chase.

THE Kachins on the Northern frontier of Upper Burma are evidently destined to give us some trouble before we have done with them. On the 6th instant they made a determined attack on the north-eastern column, and we regret to say that the commandant, Captain Morton, a young officer of much promise, was shot dead at the first onset.

THE following officers have been appointed probationers for the Indian Staff Corps :—Lieutenants Prideaux (Middlesex Regiment), Lawson (Northumberland Fusiliers), and) Hickie (Liverpol Regiment); and Second Lieutenants Teed (Liverpool Regiment) and Swinhoe (3rd Dragoon Guards).

IT is understood that the Committee of the Calcutta Baled Jute Trade Association has withdrawn the rules made a short time ago, restricting forward sales of baled jute to six weeks. The balers, after they have come to some arrangement among themselves, may probably bring the matter before the Committee again, and only in this way can the question be practically dealt with by the Association.

NEWS of another serious marine casualty on the coast of Japan reach Shanghai on the 8th December, the Northern Pacific Steamship Company's steamer Zambesi having been in collision with the Kokumin Maru, a small steamer belonging to the Sapporo Trading Company off Kanosaki, near the Uraga channel leading into the bay of Tokio. Both vessels were much damaged, and the Zambesi had to be beached, her bows having been badly smashed. She was on her way to Hong Kong, for which port she left Yokohama on the 8th, having arrived at the latter port on Wednesday, with a full cargo of flour and a number of Chinese passengers from Tacoma. The Zambessi is an old P. and O. vessel, and has lately been put up at public auction at Hong Kong, in consequence of an unpaid lien upon her to several banks. She is registered here in the name of a well-known Shanghai resident. The Kokumin Maru was formerly known as the Amicitia, under which name she carried the Norwegian flag. She too appears to have been badly damaged, and has arrived in Yokohama with her bows stove in.

MR. H. C. HILL, Conservator of Forests, who returns from furlough early in March, is to be placed in charge of the Central Circle in the North-West Provinces.

A SELECTION in Prose and Verse from the writings of the late Mr. A. M. Ferguson of the "Times of Ceylon," is likely to be published at an early date.

A DEPUTATION, representing the domiciled European servants of the Government, will shortly wait upon the Viceroy, to represent the hardship imposed upon them by the fall in the value of the rupee, and to pray for some relief being afforded them. Representative officials form the deputation. There are grounds for believing, that any recommendation made by the Viceroy in the direction indicated is likely to meet with favourable consideration at the India Office, however difficult it may be in the present state of the Indian finances to apply any substantial remedy.

A WRITER in *Woman* gives a brief sketch of Mrs. Craigie, better known as John Oliver Hobbes, the authoress of "Some Emotions and a Moral," and "The Sinner's Comedy." Her uncertain health prevents her going much into society, and as her personality is very little known, even to the warmest admirers of her clever little books the following extract may be interesting :—Somewhat of a "blue-stocking," a musician of no mean talent, a voracious reader of general literature, a good-natured cynic, a humourist, and a keen observer of men and manners, is "John Oliver Hobbes"—in fact, a delightful companion. In religion she is a strict Roman Catholic.

MR. WILLIAM WATSON was removed from the Bucks County Asylum as soon as the legal requirements permitted, and he is at present under private care in one of the pleasantest London suburbs. His general health has greatly improved under the influence of a calm and regular life; he eats and sleeps well, and so far as purely literary matters are concerned we are told he has recovered perfect lucidity. It may not be known that Mr. Watson is a musician of much original power. His memory is remarkable, and he will play his favourite composers—Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Chopin—for hours, often interspersing their works with original variations of a theme suggested by them. At present he spends much of his time at the piano. His relatives confidently hope that in a month or two he may be able to take him to some quiet place abroad. Till then, however, it is deemed best that he should not run the risk of any undue excitement by visits or letters from his friends. Mr. James Ashcroft Noble has written for the *Literary World* a short "personal reminiscence" of Mr. Watson. The poet's father was engaged in business in Liverpool at the same time that Mr. Noble was editor of a Liverpool journal, and the young poet, then sixteen years of age, received almost his first encouragement from Mr. Noble.

HER MAJESTY has very thoughtfully intimated to Mrs. Owen, daughter in-law of the late Sir Richard Owen, who has acted as his devoted nurse and housekeeper for many years, that she is not to be disturbed in the occupation of Sheen Lodge, the use of which was granted to the eminent naturalist many years ago; but that she is to continue to occupy the Lodge for the remainder of her life.

A DAY or two before the mail left, it was announced that the condition of Mr. Watson, the poet, had gently improved. It will be heard with regret, however, that the report received by the *British Medical Journal* from head-quarters is not so satisfactory. Prior to Mr. Watson's removal from the Bucks County Asylum to the Priory at Roehampton, there was not any change in his mental condition, and no further improvement. The *Daily Chronicle*, however, says that "he eats and sleeps well, and so far as purely literary matters are concerned, we are told he has recovered perfect lucidity."

IN Paris the old and the new pharmacy are in fierce conflict. The opposition to the new establishments where drugs are sold at a small profit has taken the form of riots, several times repeated, before the establishment of one of the largest of the new kind near the Bastille. The proprietor in consequence has issued a statement in which he makes a number of interesting revelations respecting Parisian druggists and their profits. With them it appears fixed prices are unknown, and the profit may vary between 50 per cent. and several thousands per cent., according to the kind of goods sold for the presumed social position of the purchaser. Antipyrine costs wholesale 120 francs per kilogramme; the retail price varies from 300 francs up to 4,000 francs; bicarbonate of soda costs 40 centimes, and is sold for 2 francs 3 francs, and more; bromide of potassium is 5 francs to the dealer, and 16 francs at least to the public; sulphuric ether is also 15 francs to the public, although it costs only 2 francs 25 centimes; sulphate of quinine is 60 francs or thereabouts, but by the time the public get it, it is 750 francs. Prescriptions yield of course even more profit. We charge less than a franc and a half," made even if the bottle contains nothing but distilled water."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

RABI SESAMUM (TIL) CROP.

The final report from the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture on the crop for the season 1892-93 is as follows :—"The total area under this crop is 115,115 acres, and the estimated outturn is 112,230 maunds. The unfavourable rainfall at the sowing season and the rotation of crops, are the chief causes attributing to the decrease in the area sown this year. The crop promised a good harvest, but the excessive rain at the close of the monsoon affected the outturn seriously. The kharif sesamum has already been harvested; the rabi is now in flower or pod and the crop promises a fair outturn except in Melghat, Mahkar, Kelapur, Darva, and Wun talukas, where excessive rain has caused damage."

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT CROP.

The prospects of the wheat crop according to the first forecast are exceedingly good. Heavy rain fell late in October in all districts except Saugor, and though in places it caused damage to crops sown previously, and here and there re-sowing has been necessary, yet on the whole it was of very great benefit. In the Nagpur country in particular the ground contains so much moisture as to render the crop almost independent of winter rain, which if falling in quantity would induce much rust. The area sown with wheat is larger than usual. Prospects are less favourable in Saugor, where the crop in places has germinated unevenly and will require good winter rain.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED CROP.

The linseed crop, like the wheat, generally promises well, though in places considerable damage was caused by the heavy rain of October which fell after the sowings were completed, and not as in the case of wheat before the greater part of the crop was in the ground. But germination has been on the whole satisfactory, and if the crop escapes rust it should yield well.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON CROP.

In the report submitted by me on the 7th October last, writes the Director of Agriculture in the final report it was stated that the continuance of open weather was required in order to counteract the effects of the heavy rainfall of September. But rain set in again towards the end of October, heavy falls being registered in all but the most northerly districts. Prospects have certainly not improved. But I think that on the whole an average crop may be expected. The district estimates fall very short of 15 annas. 12 annas represents more nearly than 16 annas the idea of an average crop.

2. The estimated area under cotton in the 14 districts for which figures are given amounts to 7,30,109 acres against 7,38,231 acres in the year preceding. There is, then, but little change. The area is much above the average of the 5 years preceding. But this is because this average is incorrect, being calculated from area returns framed before the record survey was completed.

3. The gross outturn is estimated at 87,205 bales, which is 10 per cent. in excess of the outturn taken as the normal.

4. The exports of raw cotton during each of the last 5 years (ending 31st March), have been—

	Bales.
1887-88 ...	18,265
1888-89 ...	17,696
1889-90 ...	59,561
1890-91 ...	55,310
1891-92 ...	29,015

The decline of the trade during 1891-92 was due to the exceedingly poor character of last year's crop.

MADRAS LATE SOWN GINGELLY, 1892—93.

According to the first reports received from Government villages, the total area sown with this crop in them this year is 144,200 acres, which is about 20,800 acres or 12·6 per cent. less than the normal and 3,800 acres less than was sown last year. In the Circars and Carnatic districts there is a small excess over the normal and on the West Coast a considerable one. On the other hand, the difficiency in the Deccan and Central districts is very large and in the Southern districts considerable. The following are particulars of the area :—

Groups of districts.	Normal area.	Area sown in		Increase or decrease over	
		1891.	1892.	Normal	1891

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

YOUTH'S AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 110, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youths' Tricycles, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 215.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 39, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

REDUCED PRICES! A splendid selection of Dressed and Undressed Dolls in the Newest Styles at Reduced Prices to commence a Ready Sale. Inspection respectfully invited.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Toys.

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh consignment of our Celebrated Breakfast and Household Mixtures at As. 12 and 10 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MADAM WALDT, SURGEON DENTIST, has FOR SALE a real Arab HORSE Black, 7 years old, and very fine old Persian Carpet, newly arrived from Persia; also other curiosities, antiques.—No. 36, Hornby Row, Second Floor.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Dinkomaul Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BEST OILMAN STORES.—Fresh Herrings Tin As. 4. Salmon, tin As. 7. Vinegar, Bot. As. 5. Salt Bot. As. 6. Potted Meat, tin, 1½, 3.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay. Price Lists free on application.

TO LET, furnished, on MALABAR HILL, the HOUSE, now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood.—For particulars, apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR of a HOUSE, in Marine Cross Lane, Fort. Good for Office, Godown or dwelling. Rent Rs. 25. Apply to K. M. SHROFF, "James-o-Jamshed" Office.

MR. FRAMJI SORABJI BHUJWALA, Private Secretary to H. H. the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar, says:—I have been for a long time using Mottwala's TOOTHPOWDER and am very much benefited by it. I am very greatly relieved of and am free from the Tooth and Gum Ache that I suffered from.

ON VIEW.—Mr. MACFRASER'S very valuable household furniture, piano, &c. at SASSOON DYE MILLS, Dadur TO BE SOLD TO-MORROW.

MISS JESSIE ACKERMANN.—ADDRESS to MEMBERS, Y. W. C. A. at APOLLO BUNDER, Y. M. C. A. ROOM, 8-30 P. M., TO-DAY.

FOR SALE.—MARION'S new DETECTIVE CAMERA the "RADIAL" with Developing, Printing, and Mounting requisites. On view at P. B. Artist's Studio, Dhobi Talao, between 4 and 6 P.M., Rs. 200.

"THE ORIENT."—A two-monthly illustrated in English, with a parallel translation in Roman Hindustani. On Eastern and Western Home Life for Leisure Hours. Annual Subscription Re. 1. Address The Manager of "The Orient," Education Society's Press, Byculla, Bombay. JANUARY NUMBER NOW OUT.

WANTED, at once, a good Photographic Printer. Apply stating Salary to "X. Y. Z." care of this Paper.

WANTED, a COOK for the MESS, 23rd Bombay Infantry, Rajkote, Kathiawar. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT.

WANTED, engagement as HEAD MASTER or ASSISTANT by a Graduate of the Calcutta University. Has been for twelve years Principal of a Second Grade College. Christian. Total abstainer. Aged 37. Subjects: Eng., Lit., Math., Botany, Logic, and Philos. Apply "No. 909," care of this Paper.

LOST.—On Friday Afternoon, in or near the Fort, a small Russia Leather HAND-BAG, containing 19 Rupees Currency Note; old purse with some loose silver in it; various letters of no use to any one but owner. Whoever brings the bag, &c., to "Bombay Gazette" Office will be Rewarded.

LOST.—A Bundle of Papers containing a Bombay Circle CURRENCY NOTE, No. 0068 for Rs. 500; a CHEQUE on Agra Bank for Rs. 180; and one on Bank of Bombay for Rs. 84-10-10; and Invoice for Harness per s. s. Afghan. Any one returning the same to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis Road, will receive a REWARD of Rs. 50.

JUST RECEIVED a few BIJOU ORCHESTRAN ORGANS or P. P. O gans with 4 stops and case complete. Rs. 175. A powerful Hand Organ, suitable for dances or Meeting Halls. ARNEPENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

A BUSCH and BARNEWITZ'S well-known first quality GERMAN PROVISIONS can now be obtained, Retail, from C. COLLONELLO and Co.'s Italian Stores, Meadow Street.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORTS.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

THE increased activity in Exports, which followed the late holidays, has not been sustained during the week now under review. Cotton, with the exception of a spasmodic demand from exporters on one day for arrival contracts having been quiet, or at most steady, with a small business passing and prices declining almost daily; while, in Wheat and Seeds, transactions have been upon a small and moderate scale, respectively, and generally, on the basis of previous rates. Exchange has been pretty steady, and rates close this evening on a level with those of last Friday, both for Bank and Private Paper. Government Paper, after declining materially has returned to our quotations of a week ago for Four per Cents. Freights are quiet but steady at a reduction of about 6d. per ton on last week's rates, with a steady forward market, but little cargo offering for prompt shipment. A fair business has been done in Imports; but previous rates are barely maintained in view of the downward movement in Cotton in New York and Liverpool this week.

MONEY.—The advance in the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. at the Board meeting last Thursday indicated the direction in which the monetary current was still running; and, as might have been anticipated from that sign, the Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, again showed a falling-off, say, of some 31½ lakhs against 19 lakhs in the previous week, in the Cash Balance, at 209¾ lakhs. The withdrawals from Private Deposits had been very much less than was shown in the two previous Returns; and a portion of the large amount taken in Loans in the week preceding had been returned; but Bills Discounted showed a considerably greater increase than for some weeks past, and the net expansion in trade requirements was represented in the Returns under notice by about 22¾ lakhs, compared with 24¼ lakhs, and 55½ lakhs, in the two previous weeks, respectively. The Cash Balance was further reduced by a material decrease in Public Deposits at the Bank's head office and at the branches; but this decrease was counter-balanced to some extent by the realization of Government Securities. No further change was made in the Bank's rates yesterday, and the minimum remains at 5 per cent per annum

EXCHANGE opened on last Saturday with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 21-32d., and 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively; and at 1s. 2 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which rates it remained all day, little business having been reported either way; and the market closed very quiet. The tone of the market was again steady on Monday morning, at 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 22d. for Demand, for January-February, and partially 1-32d. higher for later on; and for three months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 2 13-16d. for both ready and forward; but the business passing was again trifling, and the market closed quiet On Tuesday there was a quiet feeling at opening, at 1s. 22d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. For Demand, and rates remained thereat throughout the day, with, however, little or no inquiry from remitters; but, for April delivery, 1-32d. higher was obtained. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 25-32d. was obtainable in one direction, and a fair amount of Paper was placed at the rate, which soon became 1s. 2 13-16d., all round, at which a further moderate amount was done; but the business passing for the time of year continued to be small. On Wednesday, 1s. 22d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 21 32d. for Demand was quoted at opening on a steady market, but there was no enquiry, and the rate rose 1-32d., to 1s. 2 21-32d., and 1s. 2 11-16d., respectively, at which but little was done. For three months sight Credits, the rate was 1s. 2 13-16d. throughout the day, both for ready and forward delivery, at which a fair amount of business passed; but at the close, this rate was only obtainable in one direction. Yesterday, in presence of higher quotations for Silver, rates opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 2 11-16d. and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, at which a fair amount was given; but Merchants' Bills, at 1s. 22d., which was the opening rate for three months' sight Credits, having been scarce, the rate for Bank remittance receded 1-32d., at which, however, there was no further enquiry; and, at the close, 1s. 2 27-32d. was available for three months' sight Credits in one direction. To-day the market opened steady, at 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 11-16d. for Demand, and remained thereat all day, with only a very moderate enquiry; and for three months' sight Credits the rate has been steady, at 1s. 2 27-32d. throughout, Banks refusing to give way, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank	d/d	1s. 2 11-16d.
Do.	T/T	1s. 2 21-32d.
Do.	3 m/s	1s. 22d.
Do.	4 do.	1s. 2 25-32d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 27-32d.
Credits	3 do.	1s. 2 27-32d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 31-32d.
Documents	3 do.	1s 2¼d.
Do.	6 do.	1s 3d.
Francs	3 do.	1·56
Do.	6 do.	1·57½

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady on last mail-day at a slight advance on the previous evening's quotations, Fours for Money and Account having been quoted at closing, at the same price, viz., 103¾. For 4½ per Cents 101¼ was named. The market was pretty steady again during the greater part of Monday, at 103 13-16d. for Fours for cash, and 1-16 per cent. higher for the February account, at 103½; but a weaker feeling prevailed at the close, and the price for Money left off at 103½; 101 nominal, being quoted for 4½ per Cents. On Tuesday, rates for Fours were weak and declining, and receded materially from the previous evening's quotations, the price for Account, however, still keeping 1-16 per cent. above that for Money, at 103½ for the latter, and 103 9-16 for the former. At closing, however, a further drop of 1-16 per cent. was established and 103 7-16 for cash, and 103½ for the 2nd February were the final rates. The market was firm on the following day at a slight advance on Tuesday evening's rates for Fours both for Money and Account, 103½ having been quoted in each position, and, before closing, 1-16 per cent. higher was attained, the cash price having off at 103 9-16; and 4½ per Cents nominally quoted at 100¼. During the greater part of yesterday the market was firm, and rates for Fours moved up to 103 11-16 for Money, and 103½ for Account, with buyers at the latter price; but before the close the advance was lost again, and the final cash rate was 103 9-16. To-day there has been a reaction, and rates for Fours reached 103¾ for cash, and 103 13-16 for the February account, at which they remained steady for a time, but they close 1-16 per cent. lower; the quotation for 4½ per Cents being quite nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ¼ per cent. lower, at 105¼. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower, at 103.

SHARES.—There has been but a moderate business passing in this market during the past week, and the feeling generally has been quiet. Several Cotton Mill shares have advanced; and in the majority of cases where there has been any change it has been in sellers' favour; and in the case of Press shares we have only to report a decline. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening, we note a drop of Rs. 50 in Ripon Mill shares; of Rs. 15 each in Western India, Khandeish, and Central India, of Rs. 10 each, in Empress and Howard and Bullough; and of Rs. 5 each in Connaught, David, and Queen; Sassoon, on the other hand, have advanced Rs. 50; Presidency, Rs. 40; Luckmidas, Rs. 32½; Oriental, Rs. 20; Hyderabad, Rs. 15; Jairaz Balloo and Scandlen, Rs. 10 each; and Hindustan, Indian Manufacturing, and Southern Mahratta, Rs. 5 each. In Press shares Volkerts have declined Rs. 20; New Berar, Rs. 10; and New Indian, Rs. 2½. In miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma, new issue, have declined Rs. 15; Port Canning are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 10 during the week; National Bank are Rs. 7 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the downward movement in Cotton in New York and Liverpool this week, wholesale up-country buyers have operated less freely than for some time back in staple *Grey Goods*, and rates are, therefore, barely maintained. Stocks, however, are light, which imparts a steady feeling to the market. There has been a moderate demand in *Bleached Goods* for medium qualities of *Shirtings, Mulls*, and *Nainsooks* at current rates. There is no change in the position of *Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods*, in which a small business has been done on the basis of previous rates. *Locally-made* Goods have been taken to a moderate extent, and though rates are quoted the same as before, holders are showing some firmness. The total Clearances of *Imported* Goods during the week may be put down at about 3,500 packages; and of *Local* some 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been done this week in *Imported Twist*; but the market is steady at previous quotations for all descriptions. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China have been 5,000 bales with Exchange as before. Calcutta has purchased some lots at current rates; and China buyers have operated to some extent. Rates may be called the same as before, sellers showing less firmness, however, owing to the decline in Cotton. The week's Sales of *Local Yarns* are put down at 3,000 bales.

METALS.—Both *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* are steady at previous rates, at which a moderate business has been done. *Iron* is quiet and unchanged in value; but few transactions have transpired during the week.

COAL.—Sales were made in the beginning of the week of about 6,000 tons of Davison's West Hartley, December-January shipment, at Rs. 16½ per ton; and 2,000 tons of Powell's Duffryn, January-February, at Rs. 16½ per ton; and later on about 2,000 tons of Powell's, for February-March-April, at Rs. 15½ and the same quantity of Davison's for January-February, at Rs. 15½ per ton. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 16 per ton, nominal.
West Hartley	" 16½ "
Assam	" 14 " nominal.
Cardiff	" 19 "

SHIPMENTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The figures relating to shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India for the last month in the year just closed have been wired by Reuter, and below we give our usual comparative table regarding the same, from which it will be seen that in the principal item of *Plain Cottons* the missions to this Presidency were considerably heavier—in fact, nearly double—what they were in November, and much in excess of the shipments in December, 1891. In *Coloured Cottons* there was a comparatively small increase compared with November, and a decrease to about the same extent as against the previous December; while in *Printed Cottons* the present figures are about the same as for December, 1891, but materially greater than for November, 1892. Shipments of *Twist* were last month 100,000 lbs in excess of these for November, but 650,000 bales less than in 1891. The total figures for Bombay for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1892, show a falling off in *Plain Cottons* of 27¾ million yards compared with the missions in 1891; in *Coloured Cottons* there was a sensible increase; but the reverse in *Printed Cottons* and *Twist*.

Bombay—	Dec. 1892.	Nov. 1892.	Dec. 1891.
Plain Cottons...yds.	44,100,000	23,100,000	39,650,000
Colored Cottons ,,	4,000,000	3,600,000	4,600,000
Printed Cottons ,,	8,750,000	5,900,000	8,400,000
Twist .....lbs.	800,000	700,000	1,450,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	72,450,000	89,700,000	62,400,000
Colored Cottons ,,	4,450,000	5,450,000	3,700,000
Printed Cottons ,,	2,650,000	2,250,000	2,950,000
Twist .....lbs.	700,000	900,000	8,550,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	9,900,000	7,600,000	7,650,000
Colored Cottons ,,	1,250,000	800,000	1,250,000
Printed Cottons ,,	1,250,000	650,000	900,000
Twist .....lbs.	150,000	1,100,000	1,000,000

Bombay only—For 12 months 1892.	For 12 months 1891
Plain Cottons...yds. 393,350,000	426,050,000
Colored Cottons ,, 49,950,000	43,850,000
Printed Cottons ,, 92,850,000	99,000,000
Twist .....lbs. 12,450,000	15,550,000

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Last week's improved demand for this staple has been followed by an entire absence of enquiry from exporters on several days, and though, in the middle of the present week, some forward contracts, aggregating some 3,000 bales, were made for this account, the business done has been upon a small scale on the whole; and this has also been the case with local spinners. The tone of the market has latterly been quiet, and prices have declined almost daily to the extent of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The business for export amounts to about 5,000 bales, consisting chiefly of contracts for New Bengals for delivery by the 25th instant; Broach, for March; and Bhownuggur, for April-May; but including a few purchases of ready new Oomra kinds; while the Mills have taken some 4,000 bales of new Oomra descriptions, and a little old Bengal. This evening the market closed steady, with prices Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 30,500 bales, compared with 35,000 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 26,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the total increase in receipts this season compared with last for the same time is now 124,500 bales.

Monday's telegrams from the districts reported that bright weather with no sign of further rain had set in again throughout the Bengal circle; but in all the districts of the Oomra circle, excepting Barsee, there had been a little more rain since last Thursday. When the messages were sent off, however, the weather had become bright in some parts, and looked like clearing up in others. At Broach, it had become clear, with an easterly wind prevailing, and the crop prospects were but moderately good. The plants continued to flourish in seasonable weather throughout the Dhollera circle; and at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the crop was stated to be excellent.

The prevalence of fine bright weather over the whole of the Cotton area was, however, reported by the telegrams to hand yesterday morning, no further rain having fallen in any district, and the harvesting of the Bengal and Oomra crop, and the maturing of the Broach, Dholera, and Dharwar growths was proceeding under favourable conditions.

We annex our usual statement of the Receipts of the different growths of Cotton during the past year as compared with those for 1891, from which it will be seen that the deficiencies which mainly contribute to the total deficiency of 100,511, bales shown last year were Compta and Dharwar, Bengals, and Scinde; the principal increases having been in Dholleras, Broach, and Khandeish.

We further append our annual statement of Clearances of Cotton Westward compared with those for the previous year, and which, it will be noticed, shows a decrease in the year just closed of some 74,000 bales, or, say, 7½ per cent. The ports to which there has been the largest falling off are Antwerp, Liverpool, and Dunkirk; while the largest increases are to Odessa, Havre, and Hull.

The following are Messrs. Gaddum's quotations for fully-pressed Cotton, with the equivalent in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.—Per lb. C. & F.
Broach Fine (March)	Rs. 272—2¾.
Do. Good ,,	,, 262—4 27-32d.
Bengal Fine (Jan.)	,, 241—4 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good ,,	,, 218—4 13-32d.
Do. Good ,, (May)	,, 210—3 13-16d.
Dhollera Fine ,,	,, 255—4 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good ,,	,, 240—4 15-32d.
Do. Good ,,	,, 221—4 5-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good, (Jan.)	,, 240—4 15-32d.
Oomra ,, (Feb.-March)	,, 256—4 23-32d.
Bolatee, Fine (Jan.)	,, 255—4 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good ,,	,, 245—4 17-32d.
S & Dharwar Good (May)	,, 247—4 19-32d.
Western ,,	,, 213—4½d.

The arrivals of new Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1892-93.	Season 1891-92.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	85,000	47,000
Berar	60,500	29,800
Barsi and Nuggur	6,000	1,300
Bengals	59,000	14,700
Hingunghat	6,000	400
Persian and Sind	2,500	1,300
	219,000	94,500

Comparative Statement showing the receipts of Cotton in growths during the years 1891 and 1892:—

Growths.	1892. F. P. Bales.	1891. F. P. Bales.	Inc. or Dec. F. P Bales.
Dholleras	4,03,186	3,66,764	+36,422
Broach	2,10,595	1,81,965	+28,630
Compta and Dharwar	55,053	1,56,836	—101,783
Khandeish	3,84,179	3,57,804	+26,285
Berar	3,55,712	3,68,551	—12,839
Barsi and Nuggur	1,74,318	1,55,520	+18,798
Bengals	1,88,871	2,65,745	—76,874
Madras & Westerns	14,065	16,855	— 2,791
Sind	15,513	33,008	—17,495
Hingunghat	7,091	15,949	— 8,858
Persian	19,179	4,986	+ 3,814
Other sorts	9,192	2,482	+ 6,710
Total...	1,837,145	1,937,656	Net Decrease —100,511

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week	31,026	27,913	47,444
From 1st to 12th Jan.	64,240	44,235	79,850
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	22,761	3,031	10,126
From 1st to 12th Jan.	30,901	3,070	15,149
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	3,031	1,521	2,739
From 1st to 12th Jan.	9,447	1,521	3,819

Actual Clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different Ports in Europe during the years 1891 and 1892:—

Names of Ports.
Liverp

ELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

E MOROCCO IMBROGLIO.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

rns that the *Times'* statement that the Sir Joseph West Ridgeway would be a naval display is incorrect. Sir Joseph ier in a man-of-war, but beyond that no display.

STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.

ence held at Manchester of masters and n the spinners has failed. The opera- short-time and a five per cent. reduc- sters, however, declined to agree to d proposed a five per cent. reduction of year. The discussion was carried on ably quite. It was arranged that the ould re-assemble every fortnight during In the meantime the distress is be- e, the cotton-room hands are penniless, houses are full.

A UNDER BRITISH RULE.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

l White, Chief Secretary to the Chief of Burma, read a paper before the , describing the improved condition er British rule, Sir George White pre- ke of the rapid pacification of Burma, the happiness of the people was the of that grand institution, the Indian Civil

OONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 12.

The Southern Force to-day continued their retire- ed by Colonel Jones' Cavalry to enable infantry to reach the selected position at the seventh mile-stone on Sirur Road without inter- ion. Colonel Jones checked the northern y at the Khondapuri 3rd file with some dis- gers. The Poona Horse, however, forced ing some loss on the Lancers by their fire at the latter withdrew. Colonel Jones ved front at the two-fifth mile-stone, ed by his artillery. This led to a cavalry ter. The squadron of the Poona Horse find- threatened by the superior cavalry on the further side of the difficult nullia dis- and opened fire. It was, however, prompt- taken in flank by the squadron of Lancers, and ed to have suffered some loss: meanwhile Horse artillery and Colonel Jones' battery ing on an artillery duel, which was interrupted the charge on the guns by seven squadrons of the Horse. The Lancers, however, were on the look- and met the charge before the guns were reached. Colonel Jones' battery was thus able to fall back safety. The southern infantry, having taken up a strong position at the nineteenth mile the cavalry drew off to the south-east unmasking their infantry. The Northerners had now a difficult task before them. General Gatacre was determined upon a vigorous offensive against the defenders on the high ground, while he passed the bulk of his force round the Southerners' right flank. Colonel Tandy developed his flank movement from the village of Sanaswari, but owing to its being unsupported by artillery fire wanting concentration it was brought to a stand still. Meanwhile the Poona Horse pushing round on a wide arc to the south of the Southerners' position attacked the guns with six squadrons, and the power of artillery to defend itself against cavalry and Ironsides became a nice question for the umpires. The umpires have decided across the cavalry. That as "cease fire" sounded General Beville was bring- up his reserve brigade, which had hitherto been kept in hard. The day's manœuvres brought out much nice points of great tactical interest that are most likely to find definite ruling until we have had some more modern war experience to guide us in decision. The Commander-in-Chief expressed himself highly satisfied with the conduct of the affairs, but noticed that the drill book was sometimes lost sight of. The "cease fire" was sounded at 1 p.m. The troops marched to their next camping grounds. The Northerners encamped about two miles on the other side of Keregaum; and the Southerners at Loni thirteen miles from Poona. To-day the Northerners will probably reach Wagholi, and the Southerners Lohogaon, about two miles to the east of the Sisters. Next week will be devoted to a series of minor operations, and the following week to field-firing of different arms. The field-firing will probably be carried out in the vicinity of Lohogaon. The following will now be the arrangements for camps from to-morrow till the Northern Force will be encamped at Wagholi, Lohogaon, and Dhanowrie under orders of the General Officer commanding the Force. The following will be the distribution of the Southern Force:—2nd Lancers, 3rd mile-stone, at Ahmednagar; 27th, 36th, and 72nd field batteries in barracks, at Kirkee; the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Worcester Regiment, the 3rd Infantry, two companies of Sappers of the Southern Force will also camp at Yerrowda, but they will probably be moved afterwards to Dhanowrie to be employed on making field-firing positions. The umpires of the Southern Force will camp at Yerrowda.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Bombay Sappers and Miners—Surgeon-Major Barren, Medical Service, in medical charge of the 16th Bombay Infantry, to the medical charge, vice Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, Indian Medical Service, retired.

13th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant King, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, has been transferred in the same capacity.

The undermentioned Officer has been seconded under the terms of Article 277 Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I:—Lieutenant Harrison, Staff Corps, (Assistant Military Accountant, third class on probation), Wing Officer.

25th Bombay Infantry.—Colonel Sartorius, C. B., Indian Staff Corps, has been placed on general duty, at Karachi.

Captain Williams, Wing Officer, 25th Regiment, 3rd Battalion Rifle, has been attached for duty to the 12th Bombay Infantry, in the same capacity.

On arrival in India of Second-Lieutenant Boileau, Royal Engineers, will be posted to the Bombay Command, at Bombay.

Under instructions from Horse Guards Captain Gaye, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st battalion of his Regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Intimation has been received from Horse Guards of the transfer from home to the Bombay establishment of Army Schoolmistress Winstan. On her arrival she will be posted to the Leinster Regiment, vice Mrs. Smith.

The undermentioned Officers will attend the next course of garrison instruction at Poona, commencing on the 23rd instant:—Captain Bonomi, Royal Lancaster Regiment; Lieutenant Scott, Yorkshire Light Infantry; Captain Lintley, 1st Bombay Lancers; Captain Hartigan, 2nd Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant De Lisle, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry; Lieutenant Hill, 20th Bombay Infantry; and Captain Townshend, 1st Central India Horse.

Second-Lieutenant Carmichael, Gloster Regiment, has been reported to be qualified for employment in the Army Transport Department.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the examination laid down in para 99, Army Regulations, India, Volume I:—Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieutenants Armstrong, Thomson, and Millet, Corporal Hudson, and Volunteer Woodward; Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieutenants Sladen and Mackenzie.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Surgeon-Captain Culling, to remain in England, from 9th January to the date of his re-embarkation for duty in Bombay; and Major Kaye, Leinster Regiment, to England, from 25th January, on private affairs.

Extension of leave has been granted to Second-Lieutenant Lindsay, South Wales Borderers, probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, appointed, on graduation, to first Battalion, 4th Gurkha Regiment.

Lieutenant Stevens, Royal Artillery, has successfully passed the examination in the subject of Army.

Major May, Lancashire Fusiliers, has been removed to the 2nd Battalion, and will embark for India.

TROUBLE WITH THE KACHINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 13.

The official press Communique, issued to-day, says that news has been received last week at Lashio that the Kachins had attacked and taken possession of the capital of north Hsenwi, the Sawbwa and his family flying from town. Fifty military police, under Gopal Singh, were at once despatched to the scene of the 5th; they attacked the town, driving the Kachins and killing five of them. The town was held by the military police.

DEATH OF MR. RUSSELL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, JAN. 12.

The sad news of Mr. Russell's death has grieved the whole town. Lessons were suspended and the Sanskrit class postponed. After the speeches, at a meeting of the college teachers and students, resolutions, our late Educational Inspector's claim to a pension, a resolution was adopted to send a letter of condolence to Mrs. Russell.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 13.

The Chief Commissioner of Burma leaves Mandalay for the Ruby Mines on the 24th instant, returning to Rangoon early in February. Regarding the Ruby Mines no decision will be pronounced as to the reduction or postponement of the payment of the rent until the Chief Commissioner has reported to the Government of India on the subject. One arrangement suggested is that the company should mortgage the output of the mines to Government.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN BURMA.

A new irrigation circle has to be formed at once in Burma. There will, for the present, be three divisions, under Mr. Joscelyne. The first, on the eastern division, will include Nyoungyan, Minhla, and the Kyankai tanks; the second, or the northern, will cover the Madaya Canal project; and the third, or central, will comprise the Mu Canal project. At present the northern and central divisions will engage in survey work only.

THE MU VALLEY RAILWAY.

The Inspector of Railways has refused to pass the portion of the Mu Valley Railway between Shwebo and Wuntho, which was recently damaged by floods. This portion will not, therefore, be opened for passenger traffic for some time to come.

THE KURRAM VALLEY.

No further news of importance has been received from the Kurram Valley, the occupation of Buland Khel having apparently checked any operations for the time being by the Afghan Governor of Khost.

THE LEE-METFORD RIFLE.

Further issue of the Lee-Metford Rifle to the British Infantry in India has been postponed for the present. Springs and other parts of the weapon liable to breakage have not yet been received.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ARTILLERY ON TOUR.

The Inspector-General of Artillery in India, who is on his second tour, leaves Muridki to-day, and will stay at Meerut till the 15th; Sangor Artillery Camp from 16thto 20th; Secunderabad 22nd to 27th; Bangalore till the 2nd February; Madras 3rd to 7th; Rangoon 11th to 15th; and Calcutta 18th to 23rd. After visiting the North-West Provinces he again proceeds to Bombay; visiting Aden from the 22nd to 28th March; and returning to Simla on the 12th of April.

DEATHS FROM EXPOSURE.

It is so cold at Mandalay that there have been several deaths from exposure.

CAPTURE OF ELEPHANTS

Mr. Savi, Superintendent, Kheddah Operations, Assam, captured a herd of thirty elephants in the Chengri Valley, north of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

EXTREME COLD IN SRINAGAR.

The weather is extremely cold at Srinagar, where ten degrees of frost have been registered. Falls of snow, however, have been light, the total not exceeding fifteen inches.

GUN-CARRIAGE MOUNTINGS FOR INDIA.

Colonel E. B. Headlidge, R.A., Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, proceeds to England, in March next, for the purpose of acquiring latest information in the manufacture of Gun-Carriage mountings intended for the use of India.

A FATAL MISHAP.

A sad occurrance has been reported from Rawalpindi, where Mr. D. J. Hasting, telegraph-master took an overdose in the station, strange and deadly drugs is a tendency of the blame being thrown on the local native chemist, who supplied the drug, but his explanation seems satisfactory. Mr. Hastings leaves a widow, and four children, unfortunately almost destitute.

REVENUE SURVEYS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

Colonel Strahan, Deputy Surveyor-General, has gone to Burma, on a tour of inspection of the Revenue Surveys of that province, which are now proceeding on an extensive scale and promise to be very remunerative, as there is much land which has hitherto escaped assessment. Maps once made will be revised annually by local officers.

DAIRY FARMS.

Sanction has been accorded to the establishment of a cantonment of dairy farms at Meerut, Lucknow, Umballa, Cawnpore, Quetta, Peshawar, and Campbellpore, with an advance of Rs. 4,000 to each, save the last-named which gets Rs. 2,000.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department.—H. E. the Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to confer the privilege of private entree upon the Nawab Abdul Latif Bahadur, C.I.E.

The services of Mr. Coxon, Assistant Commissioner, Burma, have been lent temporarily to the Central Provinces.

Sir Auckland Colvin is permitted to resign the Civil Service from 1st December.

The services of Surgeons-Captains Fischer and Ploani have been placed permanently at the disposal of the North-West Provinces.

Mr. Portman, Third Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, has been granted leave for nineteen days; and Mr. Wimberley, Fourth Assistant, for eighteen days.

Foreign Department.—The services of Mr. Collett, Executive Engineer, which were lent to the Kashmir State, have been replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

Captain Cox, 21st M.I., has been appointed to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, with the Imperial Service Troops.

The services of Lieutenant Carwithen, 1st C. I. Horse, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Works Department.

The services of Mr. Carne, Assistant Engineer, Punjab, has been lent to the Foreign Office, for employment under the Patiala State.

Mr. Horace Bell has been appointed to officiate as Director-General of Railways in addition to his own duties during the absence of Colonel Sargeaunt, on leave.

Mr. C. C. Stevens has been appointed additional Member of the Viceregal Council.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to be Fellows of the Calcutta University:—F. J. Johnstone, Secretary to Government, Bengal; P. W. D.; the Ven'ble Welbone MacCarthy, Archdeacon of Calcutta; Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Joubert; Abdul Hussain Khan, Judge S. C. Court; and C. R. Wilson, Educational Department.

Mr. Georges Gaume has been appointed Consular Agent of France at Karachi.

Military Department.—Lieutenant G. C. Birdwood, 1st Bombay Lancers, has been appointed to officiate in the Army Remount Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Prideaux has been appointed to be Deputy Judge Advocate-General, and Captain W. Lambert, to be Assistant Judge Advocate-General.

Captain C. E. W. Macdonald, 6th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenant C. A. Luck, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, have been granted furlough for one year; Captain A. C. McDonnell, R.E., Military Works, for one year.

The following promotions have been gazetted:—Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Sir C. H. Leslie, G. Wemyss Anson, F. D. Battye, B. T. M. Gompertz, Montague James, J. J. Money, and Simons Captain to be Major.—E. J. Fandon Wood.

Good service pensions have been awarded to Colonel Palmer, C.B., Colonel A. G. Ross, C.B., and Surgeon-Major General T. Pinkerton.

Marine Department.—Commander T. H. Butterworth has been appointed to be Marine Transport Officer, Mandalay, and Mr. Walford Charles Taylor, to be sub-lieutenant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ lbs. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	95
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	61 9-16
Bar Silver	38¼

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £24,700,000; increase, £300,000; public deposits, £4,800,000, decrease, £3,400,000; other deposits, £32,000,000; decrease, £2,000,000; other securities, £25,300,000; decrease, £4,900,000; notes and gold, £15,600,000; increase, £700,000. The Bank's reserve is 42 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 12.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 12.

The French mail steamer Saghalien from Aden arrived.

The German East African Line steamer Safari, arrived at Zanzibar on the 12th instant.

CRICKET: LORD HAWKE'S TEAM VS. THE PRESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

The match between Lord Hawke's team and the Presidency began to-day. The visitors, going in first, compiled 158 runs, six of them getting into double figures. Lord Hawke was run out when he made 17; C. W. Wright was also run out after having made the best score of 37. The bowling and fielding of the Presidency was good. The Presidency batted very badly, all being out for 72 runs in less than two hours. Five men made nothing each. The best score was 27. Other scores were 24, 6, 5, and 2. They followed on, and had made 8 runs without losing a wicket when play ceased. The play will be resumed to-morrow. The match is not likely to last over another day. The following are the scores:—

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

1st Innings.

Lord Hawke, run out	17
Mr. Hornsby, b Hair	2
Mr. Robinson, c Neale, b Hoare	5
Mr. Vernon, c Moran, b Hoare	28
Mr. Jackson, b Hair	10
Mr. Hill, b Hoare	2
Mr. C. W. Wright, run out	37
Mr. Gibson, b Thomas	16
Mr. H. Wright, c and b Thomas	4
Mr. Foljambe, b Hoare	3
Mr. Heseltine, not out	19
Extras	3
Total	158

THE PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

Mr. G. Neale, c and b Hornsby	2
Mr. W. Moran, b Heseltine	6
Mr. C. Johnson, b Hornsby	6
Mr. J. Campbell, c Hornsby, b Hill	27
Mr. H. Carruthers, c Hornsby, b Heseltine	0
Mr. R. Thomas, l-b-w	5
Mr. F. Paine, c Wright, b Hornsby	0
Mr. C. S. Hickley, b Hornsby	0
Mr. J. Thomas, c Wright, b Hornsby	24
Mr. H. J. Hare, c Wright, b Hill	0
Mr. R. K. Hair, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	72

THE AUSTRIAN PRINCE'S VISIT.

ARRIVAL AT COLOMBO.

H.I.M.S. Kaiserin Elisabeth, with H.I. and R. H. the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este, was sighted at Colombo, according to the local papers, at daybreak on the morning of the 5th inst. and, steaming slowly round past the breakwater, took up her moorings at about 7-10 a.m.

Shortly after the steamer dropped anchor, Mr. Stockinger, I. and R. Austro-Hungarian Consul-General, who came down from Bombay some days ago to make arrangements for the Archduke's reception and accommodation, proceeded on board, accompanied by Mr. Schnell, acting Austrian Consul.

His Excellency the Governor left Queen's House at about 8-15, accompanied by Capt. Pirie, A.-D.-C., Capt. Hector Monsell, orderly officer, R.N., and Mr. Gerald Browne, P.S., and proceeding to the jetty embarked in the Governor's barge in which he was rowed off to the steamer, whence he returned about 9 a.m., a salute of 19 guns being fired from the ship as his Excellency re-entered the boat. The Austrian Prince and party consisting of H. I. & R. H. the Archduke Leopold of Tuscany, General Count Leo Warnbrandt (first Chamberlain), Lieut.-Col. Stoeger, Hungarian Consul-General, Count Charles Kinsky, Secretary of Legation, Lieut. Von. Pronay, A.-D.-C., Baron Schleinitz, and Count Clam came ashore shortly after in the ship's own boat, and directly the Prince stepped on to the landing jetty a salute of 21 guns was fired.

The Archduke had on the Cuirassier uniform of an Austrian General and wore on his breast several decorations.

Messrs. Volkart Brothers, the local presently of Austro-Hungarian Bank and Co., were the big building in a marked manner.

An address by the Colombo Municipal Council was presented to the Archduke as follows:—

To His Imperial Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este.

We, the Chairman and Councillors of the Municipality of Colombo crave leave, for ourselves and our fellow-citizens, to offer to your Imperial and Royal Highness a hearty welcome upon your arrival in our city, and to express a hope that your Imperial and Royal Highness may enjoy your stay in Ceylon.—C. E. D. PENNYCUICK, Mayor and Chairman, M.C., Colombo.

The Municipal Office, Colombo, 5th January, 1893.

The vessels in the harbour were all decorated in honour of the royal visit, viz. the Cossack, the Arcadia, the Ceylon, the Thorndale, the Tartar, the Nijni Novgorod, the Hindoo, the Ruthenian, and a large number of the native craft, the harbour presenting a very animated appearance all day.

The Royal Standard was hoisted at the military flagstaff, and the consular offices had their various national flags flying all day, while a large Austrian flag floated from Government House.

Our Royal visitor is described as tall, with a mild and pleasant expression, but appears rather shy. He is 23 years of age, but looks younger, having only a slight moustache. On landing his Royal Highness was dressed in the uniform of an Austrian cavalry General, embellished with several decorations, while his staff wore all the colours of the rainbow in their different uniforms, contrasting in a marked manner with the plain white drill of the local troops. Count Clam, a very tall and soldierly-looking officer, wore a bright blue and red lancer uniform with helmet and plume, while Count Warmbrandt appeared as an Austrian General, and Baron Pronay in hussar uniform. The Archduke was presented at the jetty, as already stated, to a few local dignitaries by the Governor and said a few words in French to them which hardly one of them appeared to understand. The Governor, in introducing the officials and explaining who they were, addressed the Prince in French which H. E. speaks slowly but well. Sir Arthur explained to those present that the Archduke regretted his inability to speak English, and that his Highness had desired him to convey to them his appreciation of the hearty reception accorded him.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand, though standing so near the throne, is less known in Austria than was the late Crown Prince. He is much with his father, the Archduke Carl Ludwig, but has no companions of his own age. He spends a great deal of his time shooting, and last year made a record of 12,000 head of game. Those who have conversed with him say that he is amiable and well-informed, but as in public, when not in company with his father or his brother, he is generally seen alone, he is supposed to be somewhat shy and reserved. The object of his journey round the world is believed to be to afford him an opportunity of development.

The Court rigorous etiquette of Vienna is unquestionably detrimental to the acquirement of that knowledge of men and things so necessary for such a future as his. Moreover, of late years, circumstances, political and personal, have reduced the already limited resources of the Austrian Court. That portion of the aristocracy with which alone Princes of the blood in Austria can associate is divided into different camps in consequence of the strife among the various national factions. Indeed, the nobility spend much of their time in their own parts of the country, and are but a few weeks in Vienna in the course of the year. The Archduke Franz Ferdinand seldom visits Hungary or Bohemia, and is even a less familiar figure there than in Vienna. His present journey was a wise idea, as it will not only afford him an opportunity of seeing the world, but will take him away for a time from an atmosphere which is not the most conducive to the development of a young man's mind.

THE KAISERIN ELISABETH.

The following account of the vessel which brought the Archduke to Colombo, is given by a contemporary, and is of interest:—The plan of the Kaiserin Elisabeth was made in 1884 by Admiral Freiherr von Sterneck, and the ship was built at the Imperial Dockyard at Pola under the supervision of the well-known Austrian Engineer, Freiherr von Johnstorff, all the materials used in connection with it being of Austrian manufacture; the engines being delivered by a Trieste firm. The ship is supplied with an abundance of bulkheads to keep her afloat in case of a shot penetrating her, and she is fitted with powerful pumps to aid her in floating in such a contingency, though her armour plating and her general build is such as to make her practically shot-proof. In length she is about 320 feet, and her width is about 48 feet, while her depth to her water line is 18 feet. Her displacement tonnage is 4,060. She is a twin screw ship fitted with triple expansion engines, and her horse-power is about 9,800, allowing of her attaining to a speed of from 19 to 20 miles an hour. Her boilers are very fine, and all the tender parts of her moving powers are intact in an engagement. Her bunkers are such that it is possible for her to steam as far as 4,500 sea miles at a fill, while her electrical apparatus for lighting the ship and for search-light purposes is exceptionally powerful. Indeed, in general fit-up she is considered the finest ship in the Austrian Navy with the exception of the Kaiser Franz Joseph, sister ship to the Elisabeth. She is powerfully armed; the guns with which she is provided being two Krupp breech-loaders of 24 centimetres each, mounted on bearings on which they are moved by hydraulics; 6 Krupp 15 centimetre guns, mounted on tiers; two 7 centimetre field guns; and 11 quick-firing guns—all these besides an adequate supply of torpedo tubes. She is described by the German official organs as one of the most beautifully fitted vessels in all the navies of the world; powerful both below and above water; of good speed; easy to steer and capable of keeping afloat to the very last—every way a fine specimen of a XIXth century warship. The voyage so far has been very successful. Calm weather prevailed all the way from Aden here up to yesterday, when it blew rather rough; but this did not interfere with the vessel's making the port all right; the sole reason for the delay in her arrival being that on board no one had an official programme of the arrangements for her being met on arrival.

An interesting incident occurred during the Archduke's voyage between Aden and Colombo. Three days before reaching Colombo the Kaiserin Elisabeth fell in with the Austrian Fregate homeward bound. The weather at the time was very thick and Rear-Admiral having expressed a desire to see the Archduke, Lieutenant Pronay was sent on board to ascertain if this was possible. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Clam, and on coming alongside the Austrian frigate found on board the Danube, and after a few minutes' conversation had been made through to him the officers farewell and returned to his ship.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 23.

"The North wind doth blow and we shall have snow," according to the old nursery rhyme—the poetical white hard Christmas—but neither snow, nor frost, nor wind can chill the enthusiasm of Londoners for *go-ocking amoroundly*, as Rhoda Broughton says, into the shop windows. Some of us, it is true, declare that Christmas is a bore, and each succeeding year vow that never—no, never more, as long as we live shall we be weak enough to send a compliment or a card to anybody. But the stern self-denial required to put such resolutions into practice is not given to every one. Nothing makes one feel meaner than to open envelope after envelope full of kind wishes and pretty tokens from friends, and not to return the compliment—to make no sign—to pass them apparently unnoticed. Yet this is the only thing to be done if we wish to put an end to the card hurry and worry at Christmas. If there were a plebiscite taken on the advisability of doing away with these little Christmas favours, there is very little doubt that the great adult majority of England, Ireland, and Scotland would vote for their abolition, or their distribution over a wider area than ten days before and after Christmas. At the peril of being accused of rank heresy, iconoclasm, and other terrible sins, we would suggest that Christmas—or rather the family festival which now is the really important institution—should be a moveable feast in each family. It might be then celebrated on the wedding day, the birthday, or other occasion, memorable to the house, and it would be productive of much more social enjoyment, than now, when it is merely a national fad—a Christian festival minus the Christianity—an apotheosis of the roast-beef, turkey, plumpuddding, and mince pies of old England. How much more generally pleasant it would be if the hospitalities of the festival were not all offered at the same time. The best of us have capacity but for one Christmas dinner, and it is, to say the least, exasperating when our entire circle of friends asks us to share their meals on one particular day. In the well-arranged social scheme of the future perhaps we shall settle all this satisfactorily. Mrs. A will hold her Christmas in the first week in May, Mrs. B, the second week in June, and the Mrs. C, D, E, F, and G, through the various months of the year. Then the happy bachelor or spinster who has a carefully-selected visiting list may enjoy a series of friendly hospitalities throughout the year.

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The dressing of Christmas trees and stalls at fancy fairs is one of the arduous tasks that our good old custom of annually making merry imposes on us. Variety and effect is in both cases the chief object and to attain this without extravagant outlay is not easy. But with energy and patience things can be made at home, which have the advantage over bought goods, of not being common and of not being as fragile or useless. To dress dolls nicely is a science. Among the thousands of dolls at the *Truth* Toy Show, it is surprising how very few even among the prize-winners are really perfectly dressed. Something of course, must be allowed for the inadaptability of doll's figures. There are often reasons—squeaks and other machinery for regulating a doll's actions—which give her a stiff appearance or a square waist, a defect entirely ruinous to the result of the most careful dressmaking. The hygienic style is indeed the most satisfactory—the loose blousey garments like charity cover a multitude of sins in the fit. The Turkish or Japanese dress, as adapted by the divided skirt league, are novel costumes for dolls, and can be carried out very prettily in thin silk with gold embroidery. Another striking dress suited to a doll with a severe and chastened cast of features is the dark-blue serge skirt and jacket of a sensation lassie. A dark poke bonnet, with a narrow red ribbon flushing across the front, and a diminutive copy of the *War Cry* makes it altogether realistic. To turn out the various styles of hospital nurses is not difficult; but very soft material is essential for the cloaks, which otherwise do not set well on a small figure. Male dolls are so very difficult to dress, that only the very deftest fingers should attempt them. But there are such very clever imitations of our lords and masters made now, that one feels inclined to try one's hand on tailoring, even if the fit and style we turn out tailor. A quite suggest Bond or Conduit Street very delicious very father in a shawl dressing gown is suit and bright, and a middle-aged papa in a tweed uncommonly hat as he appears at the seaside is or in a knitted fanny. A young man doll in flannels, too severely, a jersey does not ask the ingenuity almost prohibitive evening dress or regimentals is and Mexican gaiters. Wild West Indians, Cowboys London since Buffalo Bill's time that they soon in unpopular as the hardy-legged Highlander who for so long was the sole representative of masculine bollhood. But away from London, they may be a variety, and the simplicity of their clothing is a certain recommendation.

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But there are many "fetching" things besides dolls that can be made at home for a bazaar or Christmas tree. Santa Claus' stockings are very welcome to children, and nothing can be more easily made. Get stiff white bonnet foundation net, cut out in the shape of a child's long stocking and join at the seams with button-hole stitch, done in colour of wool. Then fill with pretty sweets of a dry unsticky quality. Tea cosies are always in demand. A pretty style is composed of bright coloured satin, well-padded and covered with the coarse white Irish point lace, which has reappeared lately under the name of *renaissance*. This is made of the Nottingham lace braid, joined with the twisted links, and with rich raised button hole rings wherever the pattern admits of their introduction. A rosette and loops of satin ribbon to match the foundation finishes the top of the cosy. A kettle-holder, en suite, is easily made, the lace, being joined like a little bag, slips off when it needs washing. Another style of kettle-holder is made in two colours. Berlin wool knitted in a chess board pattern by slipping the wools in turn behind—each square being complete in its own colour. The number of stitches to be set up depends altogether on the size of the needles. On a set of ordinary sock knitting needles, set up sixty stitches in the colour you wish to prevail in the kettle-holder. Amber and claret is a good mixture. The claret being best to predominate knit an inch of plain garter stitch before commencing the pattern. The first row of the pattern is made by knitting fifteen claret, then six amber, six claret alternately until the last fifteen stitches which should be claret. The next row is done in the same way, the wool being slipped across the stitches at each change of colour and the checks being reversed, amber on top of claret when a square effect has been produced—the edge always remaining claret.

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Another pretty and useful article is a jockey cap pin-cushion. There is a certain difficulty in getting the eight pieces of card-board on which it is made to the right shape but a little patience will overcome the trouble, and the result is quite worth it. Two shades of satin, mauve and yellow, black and amber, red and white, or any favourite assortment will do. Cover the card-board neatly with the satin—four pieces of each colour, topstitch them neatly together at the back, make a little peak of card-board covered with satin, fill up with bran, and close it with a piece of card-board somewhat octagonal in shape but produced to meet the peak. A tiny button covered with satin covers the natural discrepancy at the top, and other little defects in the stitching will be entirely hidden by a close row of pins down the seams and at the edge of the peak. A similar-shaped article may be made for a dressing table tidy or string bag by lining the cap with a silk bag to match the colours, instead of closing it up entirely.

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On the lines of a doctor of music or college cap another pretty little novelty may be made, either as a penwiper, or a string bag, or to hold crochet or knitting cotton. The materials may be any neat black stuff, silk or velvet, with a gay tassel of coloured silk and a gay silk lining. Dorothy satchels made in suede kid, or satin embroidered, or hand painted are the simplest things to manufacture, the chief point being to combine pretty colours and to arrange the cords and rings so that the bag will slip open easily. They can be made in a variety of sizes, the most useful are those that just hold an opera-glass, a scent bottle, a fan, or a prayer book.

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The need of pretty gift books is not confined to Christmas and the New Year. There are birthdays and home comings for which aunts, uncles, guardians, and godparents must be prepared. *Marjorie's Canadian Winter* is a very pretty suitable book for this purpose, and would make a very acceptable present for girls between twelve and sixteen years of age. It is written by Agnes M. Machar, and published by D. Lothrop Company, Boston, and describes the impressions of a little New York girl, who for the first time leaves home to visit her cousins in Montreal. A pleasant account is given of the sports and pastimes by which Canadians make amends for the cold, and help to pass their long hard winter which without exhilarating exercise would be unbearable. In the interesting glimpses of the past history of Canada and of the early work of the Missionaries who christianized the country which the author introduces into her story, she shows rare charity in her appreciation of the good work of the religious denominations, and gives a lesson in broad toleration which is not altogether unnecessary even in our older Christian communities.

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Schoolboys will enjoy Percy Ainslie's story "Saved by a Secret" a very thrilling account of the adventures and hardships of a poor Russian peasant lad travelling across the wide desolate tract of country between Nizni Novgorod and the prison of Siberia. He, however, escapes, as his father who had been condemned to the mines for supposed complicity in a Nihilist plot. When a dying convict, a former friend of his father's, confides a secret to him by which he can obtain the Czar's pardon for [illegible] Boys and girls alike will find this book interesting. [illegible] Nisbet & Co. [illegible]

VISAPUR.

A visit to the hill fort of Visapur may be made in an afternoon trip from Lanowli. Such an afternoon expedition has several advantages over one that takes up the whole day. You have not the trouble of taking your breakfast and lunch in a tiffin basket, and of twice or thrice in the day unpacking that basket, and packing up the fragments again. You can do a good morning's work, and start after taking a comfortable luncheon seated on a chair by a well-spread table, instead of reclining on the grassy turf infested by ants and possibly by snakes. But on the other hand Visapur is a large hill fort that cannot be satisfactorily explored in the space of half-an-hour, which is about as much time as you can spare for its inspection if you only devote the afternoon to it. Also it is not advisable to start for Visapur in the afternoon, unless you can count upon the help of a good moon to guide your returning steps down the mountain side. You can drive there by train or tonga. If you prefer the railway a train leaves Lanowli, at 3-24 p.m., and in the course of a quarter-of-an-hour lands you at Karli station, where you find yourself close to the foot of the mountain. You declare your intentions to the station-master and porters, and they soon produce a guide, willing and able to personally conduct you on your way.

At the time of my arrival at the station the sun was still pretty high. A few minutes sufficed for enquiries about the route in order to arrange, if possible, for the sake of variety, to go up one way and come down another. My informants told me that there were two ways, both, of course, *kharab*, but one more *kharab* than the other. So I resolved to ascend by the worse way and reserve the better or less bad way for the return journey in the uncertain light of the moon. My guide was a lithe young *kunbi*, with a blue turban, held together by rather dirty stripes of white cloth, and provided with a stout stick that he handed over to support my steps in the rougher parts of the way. We started at ten minutes to four (Madras time) and for three-quarters of a mile or so went across the level plain in the direction of Patan. Then we began to ascend, leaving to the left that village and the green trees in which it was embowered. The country round seemed to take considerable interest in our journey. Everyone within a mile of our course intoned across the intervening space an enquiry as to our destination, to which my guide laconically replied with the one word "Kilewar." Sometimes remonstrances followed, reproaching him for taking me by the worse road. There was, however, for the greater part of the way nothing to complain of in our path. At one place it went up a nearly perpendicular piece of rock, but good steps had been cut in the stone, and, if these steps had only been dry, the most timid climber could easily have gone up them. They were, however, wet and slippery, and careful stepping was necessary to avoid a fall. At the height of about a thousand feet, we reached a plateau, along which we proceeded for two miles at the same level round the eastern corner of the mountain, until we had got so far round that the ramparts of the sister fort of Loghur rose straight in front of us. Presently we found ourselves in a ravine that cut into the middle of the south side of the mountain and led up to what had been the Deccan gate of the fortress. The lower part of this ravine was so overgrown with brushwood that my guide once missed the turning, and it was necessary to retrace our steps. Indeed there was practically no path. We had to force our way through bushes of *karvi* that grew higher than our heads and after a severe struggle emerged on the broken fragments of stones that were all that remained of the gateway blown up by the British when they captured the fort in 1818. A rough climb, in which hands had occasionally to be used as well as feet, brought us over this mass of debris to the brow of the mountain and to the inside of the fort at half-past five. So it had taken us nearly an hour and three-quarters to reach our destination from our starting point at Karli station.

The first object that met our eyes on entering the fort was a cannon, cut out in the solid rock, the entrance to which was guarded by two elegant arches. We could not, however, go on as the floor was covered with water. Turning to the right we walked slowly along the edge of the hill top, past five or six large and small tanks, until we reached a high tower on the north-east corner of the hill. By climbing up this, we obtained a splendid view of the surrounding mountains. Towards the west we could see Matheran, Prabhul, the False Funnel Hill, and still farther in the distance the True Funnel. Other distant objects of interest it was difficult to identify, as my guide when asked to point out any distant mountain persisted in stretching his arm almost perpendicularly upwards, instead of mentioned. Perhaps this apparent name he a local way of symbolising extreme distance, not conducive to precise identification. From this watch tower we proceeded westward, still following the line of the ramparts. Presently we met the garrison of the fort in the form of a large herd of buffaloes, who distinctly resented our intrusion and showed signs of attacking us. My guide, however, knew their manners and customs, and by a prompt off-swive-defensive movement put them temporarily to flight with blows of his big stick. We could then go on in safety, although the enemy still followed us at a respectful distance behind to harass our rear and cut off stragglers. By this time the sun had set, and we quite impressed upon me the necessity of descending without further delay. It was, however, incumbent on us to see whether Queen Victoria's gun was worth taking away for the next Tudor exhibition or not. It is described in the *Gazetteer* as marked in relief with the Tudor Rose and Crown and inscribed with the initials E. R. I was shown two large iron guns, but on neither of them could anything in the way of

working of it, but to visit simply with the intention, of sympathising with the teachers, and to inspire them with a sense of the nobility of their vocation; secondly, to stimulate the pupils to compete for the scholarships, given through the Government Educational Department, from our ladies' branch, and for the Mary Carpenter Scholarships, given by the National Indian Association's London Central Committee; and thirdly, at the end of each year, consulting with the head-teacher to buy some useful article for the benefit of the school, from the small sums annually allotted by our Association."

Proposed by Miss N. M. Patel, and seconded by H. E. Lady Harris, that "a hearty vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Dimmock for the able and zealous manner in which she has performed her duties as one of the honorary secretaries, and sincerely to wish her a pleasant trip home, and a speedy return in renewed health, and that during her absence Mrs. Jobb be appointed her substitute."

4. The following proposition was moved by Miss Manockjee Cursetjee, "that, as kindly suggested by Mr. Badrooddeen Tyabjee, at the end of Rule 10 be added "or any time near this time, as convenient." The rule then to stand thus. A general meeting of the members shall be held twice a year at the Association's rooms or at the bungalow of one of the members, on the first Wednesday of February and August "or any time, near that time as convenient." Also to make alterations in the last para. of Rule 13 which is—The treasurer with one of the secretaries shall open an account with the Bank of Bombay, in their joint names; and on behalf of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, and shall pay in all monies received. Bills presented with the signatures of one of the vice-presidents, and one of the secretaries, to cover ordinary current expenses shall be paid by cheques, bearing the joint signatures of the treasurer and the secretary thus appointed. The treasurer shall present duly audited accounts, at the half-yearly general meetings of the Association. This para. 13 of rule be then altered to stand thus: "The treasurer with one of the secretaries shall open an account in their joint names, and on behalf of the ladies' branch of the National Indian Association with the Bank of Bombay, or any bank, or firm that may be approved of by the managing committee, and shall pay in all monies received, reserving Rs. 50, with the treasurer, to meet current expenses. Bills presented with the signatures of one of the voice-presidents, and one of the secretaries to cover ordinary current expenses shall be paid either out of the money then in the hand of the treasurer or by cheques bearing the joint signatures of the treasurers and secretary thus appointed. The treasurer shall present duly audited accounts at the first half-yearly general meeting of the Association. The committee is also empowered to invest available sums, as disable from time to time in Government Loans, Port Trust Bonds, or any other such guaranteed securities.

Mrs. Gratton Geary proposed the following amendment:—That additional lines at the end of Rule 10 be sanctioned. This alteration in Rules 13 reserving Rs. 50 with the treasurer for current expenses be sanctioned, and accounts to be presented not half-yearly, but only once a year, it being safest to continue to lodge our account with the Bank of Bombay only, and not with any other bank or firm. When an investment of a surplus be necessary the investment to be in Government Loans only. Mrs. Nicambe seconded this amendment, and it was carried, and the proposition was withdrawn.

Proposed by Mrs. Henry Solomon, and seconded by H. E. Lady Harris "that a vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Birdwood for her having kindly performed the duties of acting president, during the absence of H. E. Lady Harris."

Proposed by Miss Parker, and seconded by Miss B. Tyabjee "that this meeting offers its best thanks to the committee for their management of the affairs of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association; and proposes that the same members be re-elected with the addition of Mrs. Birdwood as a member. President—H. E. Lady Harris; vice-president—Mrs. Mylne and Mrs. Pechey-Phipson; honorary treasurer—Mrs. Badrooddeen Tyabjee; honorary secretaries—Miss Manockjee, Miss Malji B. Barbhaya, and Mrs. Jopp; honorary secretaries of the Needle-Work Guild—Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. Parakh; and members—Mrs. Gostling, Mrs. Rustim Cama, Mrs. Basil Lang, Mrs. Arnott, Mrs. Solomon Sassoon, and Mrs. Birdwood.

Proposed by Mrs. Birdwood, and seconded by Mrs. Nanabhai "that the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to H. E. Lady Harris for her able conduct in the chair, and for her having so kindly given her drawing-room for the use of this meeting.

A CRY FOR JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see, in your issue of the 7th inst., a letter pointing out how the low rate of exchange is affecting hundreds of Government officials in India.

I myself have been nineteen years in the country, and am drawing Rs. 800 per mensem out of this I have to remit Rs. 400 per mensem to my wife in England, by which she receives about £250 a year; a small-enough pittance for a lady to live upon, but I cannot afford to send more.

I pay Rs. 100 per mensem to my funds and, therefore, have only Rs. 300 left as my monthly income, and it takes all that to live in comfort. I cannot save the eighth rupee, and how can one provide for sickness, letting alone the possibility of putting by for a rainy day, I fail to see.

If I go home sick, or take a well-earned furlough, I shall receive Rs. 4,800 per annum, at the present rate of exchange, the equivalent of £250—truly a magnificent income for two middle-aged people to live upon! fortunately I have no family, but many of my brother officers have even smaller salaries and have also several children to provide for—how they can do it is to me a mystery.

Government must do something for its servants: it is disheartening to work on year after year, and not only not to be able to save a single rupee, but to have the terrible feeling that the small reserve fund laboriously collected to provide for future old age is gradually diminishing, instead of increasing, owing to unexpected calls from home, or increased expenses out in this country.

I wish some more facile pen than mine would take up the question. We have suffered in silence too long: it is high time that our grievances should be brought to light.—Yours, &c.,

"ONE OF MANY."

SURAT MUNICIPALITY AND THE HOUSE-TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leader on the question of the House-Tax in Surat certainly deserves the attention of the Municipality. It is alleged in this article that the dissentients contend that the elected commissioners did not bestow upon the scheme the necessary thought. This is a little inaccurate, and if properly read the paragraph quoted from the protest it will be clear that those who "privately" prepared the scheme pushed it on, and gave no opportunity to others to consider the scheme. Neither the elected, nor the nominated, nor those who privately prepared and pushed on the scheme had bestowed upon it the necessary thought. There was a ready majority, and it was intended to pass a measure, and the promoters cared very little for what others had to say when they were assured of a support from men ready to follow them, wherever they were led. Whatever the intentions of the Government may be in this matter they, of course, do not mean that the powers so vested by law should be so sorrily abused, and that these resolutions should be the pretext for defying the people.—Yours, &c.,

LOYALTY.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The new Municipical Offices are announced to be opened for business on Monday next, the 16th inst., and the first Corporation meeting is advertised to be held on that day. I hope some considerate member will move (in anticipation of the Standing Committee's recommendation) for a round sum to be voted for and left at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner, to provide a public some kind of "tamasha" in commemoration of the opening of this great structure. Trusting the removal to the new building will be the means of softening the heart of our "obstructionist" councillors, who, I trust, will, for once in their Municipal life, forego the formality of "economy," and not put a spoke in the wheel of what I would call a "popular proposal." I would also suggest (to the Commissioner) to give us the show in the shape of a "cooler," because he is making it "warm enough" for us every-day of the 365. Bless him.—Yours, &c.,

"TAMASHA."

Bombay, Dec. 13.

"LEAD POISONING."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it intended to destroy the Corporation and put an end to its existence? I ask this, hearing that the Corporation are to be in their new office on Monday. This new office is only half-ready, and the smell of paint is simply disgusting, and it must be unwholesome. Let the experts speak. Is it wholesome to enter a building smelling as the new Municipal office does.

"QUERY."

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue to date, compared with the estimates for the year 1892-93:—

	Latest Month. In Jan. 1893. Bengal.	Bombay.	In Dec. 1892. Total.
Returns	47,85,000	15,00,000	62,85,000
Actual	43,05,125	15,60,800	58,65,925
Better than Estimate	....	....	....
Worse than Estimate	1,30,375	1,39,200	2,69,575

Ten sales of Bengal opium and nine months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Jan. 1893. Bengal.	To end of Dec. 1892. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	4,72,30,000	1,40,00,000	6,12,30,000
Actual	5,11,81,173	1,38,51,600	6,53,15,770
Better than Estimate	....	....	40,85,770
Worse than Estimate	42,41,170	1,48,400	....

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. per all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Tavistock Road, London, England.

GAMBLING ON THE BILLIARD-TABLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Superintendent Grennan charged Ismalji Bhai Ally and fifteen others with gaming on a billiard-table with cues, balls, money, &c., at Falkland Road on the 23rd December last. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Roughton defended the accused.

On the 23rd December last, Superintendent Grennan, in company of Inspector Nelms, Inspector Stanford, Constable Gannon, and several native police officers and sepoys, went to a billiard-room at Falkland Road. A large number of natives, including Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans, &c., were seen playing round the table. The police could arrest 53 of them. They being placed before Mr. Webb on the 24th December last, 36 of them pleaded guilty to the charge and were fined Rs. 2 each. Of the rest, about half-a-dozen accused did not put in their appearance in the court, and so the trial of the 16 present was proceeded with.

Mr. Grennan being called and examined by Mr. Little, stated he knew the billiard-room kept by accused No. 1. It was on the Falkland Road, near the three lights. He first visited the place on the 19th or 21st of last month. It was about 9 p. m. The place was very much crowded, and people were standing or sitting near a billiard-table. They were playing a game known as the game of pyramids. Witness happened to see one game right through, when they stopped play.

Mr. Roughton objected to any evidence being given as to what took place on the 19th December, as being irrelevant to the case. The question before the Court, he submitted, was whether the accused were actually gaming on the 23rd December last.

The Magistrate made a note of the objection, and allowed the evidence to proceed.

The witness further said he asked the accused No. 1 to play the game over in his presence, witness wished to determine whether the game was one of gaming or not. The accused No. 1 consulted with others, and another game was played over to show it to the witness. There were fifteen red balls arranged in the form of a pyramid and placed at the baulk end of the table, the base of the pyramid facing the player. The pyramid was placed a few inches above the baulk-line. The players played at the usual spot mark. The player struck the white ball against the pyramid, and scattered the red balls. The game was decided by the number of balls—whether odd or even—left within the baulk-line, including those in the two end pockets. Bets were made by the persons standing round the table prior to the play. They bet on the game of pyramid: Game meant odd, and pyramid meant even. As a rule, a striker played down the centre of the table and completely smashed up the pyramid. There was no skill in the game the witness saw played. Witness told accused No. 1, he considered the game a gaming one. He ordered the accused to stop the game, and he promised to do so. Witness visited the billiard-room subsequently on the 23rd December last. He saw a number of persons standing or sitting round the table. He heard a number of them calling out "game" and "pyramid." Bets were being made. A number of red balls were on the table. A white ball was also there. Stakes were lying about the table. Accused No. 1 was arrested there and then. Witness gave directions for the arrest of the others, and took precaution against any one leaving the place. A sum of Rs. 34-12 was found on the table and ground. Rs. 74-3 was found in a wooden box fixed to a bench with a nail. The accused was sitting on that bench. The bench was near the baulk-end of the table. A sum of Rs. 275 was found from the person of the accused No. 53. The police took possession of the white ball, the 15 red balls, cues &c.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roughton, witness said he received orders from the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Crummy was Deputy Commissioner at the time. Mr. Crummy had once visited the place. He saw the players about to play with cues in hand. He heard bets being made on the game. It is not the rule that the player should hit any part of the pyramid and scatter the balls. He must strike as near as possible in the centre or base of the pyramid. He could not say if the number of balls going into the baulk depended upon the particular ball struck. He supposed the number of balls in the baulk would depend upon the strength with which the pyramid was struck. It was impossible for a skilful player to play with certainty as to the number of balls going into the baulk. Witness had not given the first accused to understand that there was nothing objectionable in the game; on the contrary he informed the accused that it was a clear case of gaming.

At this stage the case was adjourned till the 31st instant.

CHEATING BY PERSONATION.

The case in which Callianji Chatturbhooj and Nusserwanji Dorabji Pandsy were charged with cheating Bhan Mungesh Wagle in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,000, was called on for judgment yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, and Dinshah, appeared for Little first accused, and Mr. York Smith for the second Smith, Nicholson, and

Their Worships, in delivering judgment, said: After a careful consideration of the evidence in this case, I think, it is probable, some transaction did take place between the complainant and the accused No. 1, but I do not think either of these parties has stated the truth as to what did take place. There are certain improbabilities in the case put forward by the complainant, and none of the witnesses cannot be looked upon as independent ones. No doubt in a case of this character, the complainant may say it is improbable to have them. Even looking at the evidence of the 3rd witness, Mr. Daivi, it only comes to this, that from the parts of the conversation he heard, he was under the impression that No. 1 was acting on behalf of a Nawab. As to the evidence against No. 2, the witness, in the first instance who spoke to his identity as being the Nawab, spoke with considerable hesitation though afterwards he spoke with great certainty. The evidence too as to No. 2 calling at Messrs. Flemming's office and representing himself to be Sorabjee Framjee Patel, is of a most doubtful nature. Witness No. 10 says "the complainant said that No. 2's name was Sorabji Shapurji Patell. Witness No. 9 says "the complainant introduced him to a cashier as Shapurji Framji Patell," and witness No. 6 says "No. 2 gave me his name something like Shapurji Framji Patell." All these witnesses were in daily communication with the complainant at his office, and no doubt must have thought over and discussed this case, and most probably received certain information while doing so. I don't think it would be safe to rely upon such evidence in this case. The interview of the complainant with the Nawab, at No 1's house if true appears to me most improbable, I mean as regards No. 2 being called shortly afterwards, if it is true that he did represent the Nawab. And again if he did represent the Nawab, it appears most improbable to me that No. 1 would have sent him shortly afterwards to the office of Messrs. John Flemming and Company. It appears to me strange, too, that witness No. 2, who, speaks to seeing the Nawab at the factory and speaking with him or hearing him speak, cannot recollect in what language he spoke. I am not impressed favourably with the manner in which the complainant gives his evidence. It strikes me also as peculiar, that his partner does not appear to have been informed from time to time, as to what the complainant was doing. In a case of this nature it is impossible to convict, unless the case put forward by the complainant can be wholly relied upon. I do not think it can in this case. I must therefore discharge the accused.

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PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

ADDRESS BY SIR C. OLLIVANT.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Rajkumar College took place on Monday last at the College Hall, when all the European and Native *elite* of the station and town were present, including a number of visitors. Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I. C. S., the Political Agent, presided on the occasion. The hall was as tastefully decorated as in previous years. A little after 4-30 p. m., the Political Agent, accompanied by Mr. E. Giles, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, arrived, and was received by Mr. C. Waddington, the Acting Principal of the College, and first-class students, Kumars Lakhubha, of Jamnagar, Bawa Wala, of Vadia, and Mulwaji, of Kotda Sangani, and conducted to his seat.

After all were seated, Mr. Waddington proceeded with the business of the day by addressing those assembled, after which the prize-list was read out.

The following are the names of the prize-winners:—Class I.—Kumar Lakhubha, of Jamnagar, Gondal prize; and Kumar Bawa Wala, of Vadia, Idar prize, Fergusson Medal. Class II.—Kumar Takhatsinghji of Mansa, 2nd class prize; and Kumar Narsinghji, of Rajpipla, 1st Gymnastic prize. Class III.—Kumar Keshrisingji, of Rajpura, 3rd class prize. Class IV.—Kumar Jorawarsinghji, of Bhavnagar. 4th class prize; Kumar Dolatsinghji, of Patdi, Good Conduct prize; and Kumar Surag Kotila, of Dedan, 2nd Gymnastic prize. Class V.—Kumar Bhaya Vala, of Sanala, 5th class prize. Class VI.—Kumar Jivansinghji, of Wadhwan, 6th class prize.

SIR C. OLLIVANT'S ADDRESS.

After distributing the prizes, Sir Charles rose and thus addressed those assembled:—Mr. Waddington, Ladies and Gentlemen, and boys of the Rajkumar College,—Mr. Waddington, I ask you thoroughly to believe how heartily I thank you for and how heartily I reciprocate the expression of kind feeling which I have heard on your behalf and on behalf of the boys of the Rajkumar College to myself. I cordially endorse all that you have said as to our having the Educational Inspector with us this evening and the unfailing interest which he has taken in the prosperity of the college. I also cordially endorse all that you have said of the good feeling the Officer Commanding the station and the other Officers of the garrison show to us, the Officials of the Agency, in the civil walk of life, and to you and those connected with this college. I see from some correspondence which is just now going on in the daily papers on the subject of cricket that it is an imperative duty when an engagement for a cricket match has been made to keep it at all costs, and that even if some of his best players are disabled or unavoidably absent, the Captain of the side, regardless of his own feelings, regardless also of the possibly disastrous results, must respect the fixture and supply the place of the absentee by what he called by the correspondent "Emergency men." I have also heard the same term applied to a class of men in Ireland, who are called in to undertake onerous duties which nobody else can be got to perform. When I read the correspondence, I realized, Mr. Waddington, that you must be animated by the same punctilious spirit for observance of engagement that commends itself to the newspaper correspondent. When unmindful of your disappointment, after failing to secure the attendance of any of those distinguished personages who usually grace the annual college prize-distribution, you, with bold disregard for the consequences, determined not to abandon it, but unflinchingly put me in their place, I realized that I was your "Emergency man," and having no option but to accept the unenviable position, my first duty must now be to say that I regret to find you the absence of the Governor, the Bishop or, the Commander-in-Chief, on whom the college has hitherto relied to take a prominent part in these proceedings. But though your prize-day is thus shorn of much of its usual distinction, and though nobody laments more than I do the fact that it has not been found possible to secure the presence of one or other of these eminent persons on this occasion, I must not forget that the interest in you is now closed, you have had a still more rare honour, on which it is my privilege to congratulate you. For the first time I believe, in the history of the college, you have been visited by the talented head of the Educational Department of the Bombay Presidency, and though his visit was but a flash from Olympus, it has left some radiance behind in which we may be content to sun ourselves for a day. I am happy to find that he expressed himself on the whole as well satisfied with the results of his examination, and this opinion from such a quarter cannot but be a cause of gratification to all who are interested in the success of this institution, and to none more than its absent Principal, Mr. Macnaghten, who has so conscientiously devoted his best energies to its well-being during the last 20 years. I have once or twice seen unfavourable criticisms of the college, and some of them overwound as to its usefulness. But I am bound to say that there was something about those criticisms which conveyed the idea that they had been conceived in an unfriendly spirit and so deprived them of the value which an impartial judgment would have. To these last institution, I would say: Consider the past, consider the present, consider the standard by which you judge it, consider the object that ought to be kept in view. As to the past I should like to read to you what Capt. Le Grand Jacob said of education in Kathiawar 50 years ago:—"In point of education, the peninsula must be classed very low indeed; few of the Chiefs can read or write, and persons who manage their affairs know little or nothing beyond their immediate sphere. Books are rare things and unappreciated. In every town some small provision is made for schooling, but the funds set apart for this purpose are totally inadequate, and most of the witnesses cannot be looked upon as independent ones. 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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

TO PERFUME GOWNS.

FRENCHWOMEN, says "Woman," invariably perfume their gowns, petticoats and cloaks, and this is best done by means of scented powders, such as violet, heliotrope, white rose, or orris. These must be put in small flat bags of thin silk, and sewn inside the bodices and linings. Sealskin jackets and fur cloaks should always be perfumed in this way, and many people scent their muffs, boas, etc., in a like manner.

MANICURE.

A lady correspondent writes:—One of the most tedious things about manicuring the nails properly is to obtain a brilliant polish. The tedious manual labour is done away with now by a lasting varnish. The varnish has an agreeable odour, is put on with a dainty little brush, and lasts for some days, or a week.

DINNER GOWNS.

Most of the Princess Marie's dresses are in the Empire style. An Empire gown cut in one and fastened behind is of old pink cloth, embroidered in silver and cashmere tones, with cloth leaves arranged round the hem embroidered in the same way. Another reception gown is of apricot velvet, made with Figaro jacket and trimmed with sable. A dinner-gown of white satin shows the faint shade of the pink satin with which it is lined. The Louis XV embroidery on this is carried out in tiny pearls, gold thread, and pale blue and pink silks; but the chief beauty lies in the raised roses formed of pink crepe. This is used all round the skirt, as well as on the bodice and sleeves. A second dinner-gown is made of poult de soie in the faintest of rainbow tones, and may be said to be pure Empire in style. It is beautifully embroidered in small wreaths and scrolls, in pale blues and pink silk, mixed with gold and silver paillettes. An evening gown of primrose broche crepon is trimmed round the foot with black ostrich feather ruche, which also edges the short sleeves. The berthe is of mousseline de soie, embroidered in little jet rings, and ending in a jet fringe. The Empire band is of black velvet.

PRINCESS MARIE'S BRIDAL DRESS.

Princess Marie's bridal dress is made of the richest pure white poult de soie, a fine sort of corded silk. The skirt and train are cut in one. The front is embroidered round the hem with pearls, crystal and silver. The design is a graceful one in deep festoons of conventional floral conception. The train is outlined by orange-blossom and white cord, while small bouquets of the bridal flower are introduced here and there amidst the embroidery. There are two long tapering lines of embroidery up the front of the skirt from the hem to the waist, the work getting gradually finer and finer. The bodice is made with similar lines, tapering downward towards the waist, from beneath two bands of embroidery which go round the bodice under the berthe; this is of pure white velvet, as also are the sleeves, which are arranged in short wide puffs. There is a belt of folded white satin ribbon, tied gracefully at one side, with a spray of orange-blossom knotted into it, and with the satin ends falling almost to the hem. The bride will wear a tulle veil falling over the whole dress, and will have orange-blossom in her hair.

THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CALENDAR.

The "Women's Suffrage Calendar," which is issued annually by Miss Helen Blackburn, does not confine itself to the subject which forms its special title, but adds a good deal of miscellaneous information which will doubtless be of value to those who wish to know what progress questions affecting women have reached at a given moment. Thus we are all aware that women practise as physicians, but the "Calendar" supplies a list, which grows longer every year, of medical women, with their addresses, besides giving particulars of recent public appointments. Several ladies now fill the post of resident medical officer in hospitals. The names of ladies serving as Poor Law Guardians are also given, with the number of times that they have been elected, which in some cases reaches as high as eleven or twelve, apparently their constituents are well satisfied with their services. The total number is still only 136, but the number of ladies elected "for the first time" marks the activity of the society in promoting the return of women guardians. The list of degrees or equivalent examinations taken during a twelvemonth by women in the United Kingdom shows by its variety no less than its length what strides the higher education of women has taken of late years. The examining bodies include the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Victoria, and the Royal University of Ireland. Five-and-twenty years ago not one of these would have been cited. While several benefit societies for women only have recently been set on foot, the event of the year in this direction has been the admission of women to the Ancient Order of Foresters, an example which, it is said, will probably be followed before long by other societies hardly less well known.

THE COMPLEXION.

Nothing, says the "Princess," tends more to destroy the delicacy of skin than vinegar. Wrinkles and cracks it, speedily. Another most important thing is to keep the pores of the skin regulated and free from all foreign matters, as they naturally retard it in the performance of its economical functions. How and when the face is washed is of the greatest consideration. It must always be washed immediately on rising in the morning, before any of the other toilette operations are commenced, so that the moisture which has exuded during the night shall not, owing to the chance of temperature caused by getting up, have time either to dry or be partially reabsorbed by the skin. It is also most essential to the health of the skin that the face be washed, if only in part, on retiring at night. Otherwise the noxious particles which abound in the air of our crowded and gas-heated rooms, and a certain proportion of which always adheres to the surface of the skin, remains on it for eight to ten hours, and works illimitable mischief. Generally speaking, if the face be properly washed—of that more hereafter—twice a day it is sufficient. It is a bad practice to wash it just before going out. If it be summer, it causes the face to become disagreeably tanned, and with some skins it brings out freckles; and if it be winter, the winds dry and chap the face far more than they otherwise would; and, again, not unfrequently, washing the face is the direct cause of a red nose. Some girls have so accustomed themselves to the constant use of soap and water that they declare they cannot pass a day without washing at least four or five times. But the following method will be found quite as cleanly, besides being beneficial instead of harmful; and it cannot fail to improve the complexion if the directions are carefully carried out: First wash the hands free from all stain or soil, then rub into the face with the finger tips a small quantity of pure cold cream. Allow this to remain on for a couple of minutes, then remove it entirely with a clean towel, after which well rub the face with a soft silk handkerchief. If this be properly done it will bring a bright colour to the cheeks, from the gentle friction, and the skin will look delightfully smooth and soft. How to wash the face and the value of occasional face message which every girl can perform for herself, are important subjects.

POPULAR GIRLS.

To be popular, says the "Princess," it is not necessary that a girl should be beautiful, or even pretty. If a girl wishes to become popular she must not only think of herself and her own pleasures in life, but interest herself in her friends, and endeavour to make herself charming to everyone. First of all she must be polite and pleasant to those with whom she is brought into contact; try her best to forget her own petty worries, and listen patiently to the sorrows and troubles of her friends with untiring interest; always ready to lend a willing ear and sympathise with those in distress; but, above all, she must be very cautious and sparing with regard to advice. Advice is a cheap article, and though many persons listen to it, there are but few who act upon it. There is an old English proverb which tells us. "What everyone asks, what everyone gives, but what very few take—advice." Therefore, I say, give neither advice nor salt until you are asked for it, and, even then, deal very sparingly and prudently with both. It is not always the beautiful girl who is the most popular, either in society or at home. After all, beauty is but skin deep, and in nine cases out of ten, one often finds the beautiful girl empty headed and a wearisome companion. Why? Because, directly a girl finds out that she possesses some crowning beauty, unless she is strong-minded and sensible her general demeanour immediately undergoes a change, and she becomes self-conscious. If she knows that she possesses a pair of good eyes she usually cultivates a far-away expression, or takes to drooping the lids in order to show off the length of her eyelashes. There are very few who do not admire beauty in some shape or form, but one of the greatest charms about a beautiful woman is when she is quite unconscious of the divine gift. A girl with a small and well-shaped foot never forgets to put it in a prominent position, and to tell one she wears small threes in shoes, or that she takes fives and a-quarter in gloves, and so on. All this is conceited, and uninteresting twaddle for either man or woman to listen to. It causes all kinds of petty jealousies, and makes her unpopular with her own sex. A plain girl is often a great favourite, and much more sought after and liked, the reason being that she thinks less of herself, therefore is less artificial in her manners; and instead of wasting her time waiting for pretty compliments, she is able to give her mind higher and nobler thoughts to higher and nobler things. A plain girl is often rather to be envied than pitied.

LADIES ON HORSEBACK.

So constant and continuous is the stream of books on riding which issues from the press that, in theory at least, says the "Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News," everyone should by this time be able to hold a puller, sit a plunger, ride over a five-barred gate, and reduce a savage to subjection. And yet things go on very much as they did before handbook after handbook was put into the hand of the unfinished equestrian or equestrienne. We still see all sorts of evilly-devised bridles in use, and we see riders hang on to them with all the old determination. Men came forward, women sat askew, yet, more wonderful than all, purchasers are apparently found for the various works which must by this time make a brave show on the library shelves of anyone who has conscientiously bought them in their entirety. Of course, we are often told that we learn to ride from a book; but we can learn by the eye—that is to say, by watching some notable professor and closely noting what he does. This may be true enough, but what are we with hounds how are we to watch this peerless horseman who gets a good start, seems to jump that very spot in the hedge where there are no growers, no stubs, and no rabbit holes, and who fades away in the distance ere we have struggled through or over a couple of fences? There is no manner of doubt that much of the instruction given in riding to ladies is unsatisfactory, for no other reason than because it is given by a man. The riding-master, though well able to impart to his pupil how to manage the reins, and to do sundry other things, very often fails to give adequate instruction as to the position of the body, because he has never himself been in the habit of riding on a side-saddle, and therefore cannot know by experience where the shoe—or, more literally, the saddle—pinches. On the other hand, some riding mistresses, though familiar with the difficulties of seat, appear to be unable to give proper instruction in other branches of the science of riding. Many of the riding schools in and out of London have a large connection; but there is no reason why more pupils of both sexes should not avail themselves of the instruction given if only to avoid some of the faults glaringly committed in the Row and in the hunting field. Some of the instruction given might unquestionably be better than it is, that is to say, it might be more scientific; but, in any event, most people would benefit from what can be gained at almost any school. We may wonder, too, how it is that no instruction can be had in "le haute ecole." It would probably not enter largely into the hunting field; but every one is agreed that the lady's horse should be more trained than that upon which a man takes his pleasure.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Mucosal Paper at bay the